THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

NOON MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 7—Noon.—The weekly statement of the Bank of England, published this morning, shows that the bullion has increased £537,000 sterling.

The Money Market opens quiet and steady. Consols for money, 94⅝; Erie Railroad, 40¾; Illinois Central, 78; United States 5-20s, 73.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—Noon.—The *Brokers' Circular*, published to-day, gives in its weekly report of the cotton market. The total sales of cotton for the week, 95,000 bales, including 24,000 to speculators and importers. The stock in port is 863,000 bales, of which 463,000 was imported from the United States. The receipts have recently been unusually heavy, those for this week alone reaching nearly 140,000 bales.

The market to-day opens quiet, with probable sales of 58,000 bales. Middling uplands steady at 11⅜d; middling Orleans, 11⅝d.

TWO O'CLOCK REPORT.

LONDON, June 7—2 P. M.—Consols have advanced ¼, and are now quoted at 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—2 P. M.—Cotton is easier. Provisions and produce are without change.

In the Breadstuffs market corn has declined 3d.

LONDON, June 7—2 P. M.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 28s.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

QUEENSTOWN, June 7—2 P. M.—The Inman steamship City of Dublin, Captain Eynon, from New York May 25, arrived here *en route* to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, June 7—2 P. M.—The ship Ceres, Captain Humphrey, which left Bordeaux March 12 for New York, and which put into Fayal in a leaking condition, has been condemned.

Attempt to Shoot the Czar in Paris —A Shot Fired at the Carriage in which He Rode with Napoleon —The Assassin Cut Down and Arrested Amidst Intense Excitement—Brilliant Review on the Champ de Mars—Ascot Week on the English Turf, Etc.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER THE CZAR.

PARIS, June 6.—A cowardly attempt was made this afternoon to assassinate the Czar Alexander of Russia, while he was driving back to the city with the Emperor Napoleon, after witnessing a grand military review in the Champ de Mars. In the imperial carriage were the Czar, his two sons, and Napoleon the Third.

When the royal party was being driven through the Bois de Boulogne, a young man, apparently about twenty years of age, fired a pistol at the Czar, or in the direction in which he sat in the carriage.

It appears as if the weapon had been overloaded, for the pistol exploded, wounding the hand of the assassin.

It is [illegible] that a person standing in the crowd threw up the arm of the wretch by a promptly dealt stroke just as he discharged the pistol.

He was instantly cut down, severely wounded, and made prisoner by the escort in attendance on the Imperial party. The Imperial carriage passed on without halting.

It is supposed that the villain-murderer is a Pole, for the reason that just previous to the attempt cries of "Vive la Pologne" were heard in the crowd and in different directions.

The royal party, as well as the persons forming the cortege of honor, escaped fortunately without injury. There are a thousand rumors in circulation as to the circumstances attending and subsequent to the attempted assassination. Great excitement exists in Paris.

No facts are positively known relative to the case, with the exception of the attempt at murder, the escape of the Czar, and seizure of the fellow who wished to assassinate him.

The Czar Alexander will receive the universal congratulations of Europe on this his second escape from assassination.

THE IMPERIAL REVIEW.

FRENCH MILITARY REVIEW IN THE CHAMP DE MARS —EIGHTY THOUSAND MEN UNDER ARMS IN PRESENCE OF THE CONGREGATED MONARCHS—THE MOST MAGNIFICENT FIELD SPECTACLE EVER WITNESSED IN FRANCE—EUGENIE AND HER PARTY —DAZZLING DRESSES AND EQUIPAGES.

PARIS, June 6.—The grand military review which took place to-day in the Champs de Mars in the presence of the Czar Alexander the Second, of Russia; his two sons, the Emperor Napoleon the Third, his Court and Staff, was the most brilliant spectacle of the kind ever witnessed in France.

There were over eighty thousand men—infantry, cavalry, and artillery—under arms. They were passed in review by Napoleon, who was accompanied by the Czar of Russia, the King of Prussia, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Grand Dukes Alexander and Vladimir of Russia, sons of the Czar.

The imperial and royal personages were attended by a brilliant staff composed of distinguished military men of all nations. There were several American officers present on the field. The review and evolutions commenced at 2 o'clock. The weather was pleasant during the day.

There were four hundred thousand spectators on the ground, and the scene was unusually animating. The toilets of the ladies were very splendid, and the appearance of the equipages magnificent.

The Empress Eugenie witnessed the review from the imperial box at Longchamps.

In company with her Majesty were the Grand Duchess Maria of Russia, the Princess Royal of Prussia (Princess Victoria, granddaughter of Queen Victoria), the Prince Imperial of France, and the brother of his Imperial Highness the Tycoon of Japan.

The royal party appeared in good health, and its members were in excellent spirits. The enthusiasm of the people was intense. Never was there in Paris a more magnificent sight or a more splendid demonstration than has been seen at this meeting—a congregation of the great monarchs of the world.

THE ENGLISH TURF.

THE ASCOT WEEK CONTESTS—GOOD RUNNING AND BRILLIANT SCENES—RACES FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' STAKES, THE ROYAL HUNT CUP AND ASCOT GOLD CUP—THE PRINCE OF WALES IN STATE ON THE GROUND, BUT NO ENTHUSIASM, ETC. ETC.

LONDON, June 6.—The Ascot turf sports—or, as the days are more familiarly known, "Ascot Week"—have been very brilliant during the contests for the royal prizes. Indeed, they may be termed royal races, the course being attended each day by large crowds of fashionable personages from all parts of the kingdom.

Tuesday, June 4, was a fine day, both as regards the weather and running. There were eight races, in good time, and producing a very agreeable excitement.

Vauban won the Prince of Wales' stakes. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was present at the grand stand, but did not attend the course in state.

Wednesday, June 5, the weather was very unfavorable. Heavy rain fell during the day, and spoiled the sport. Very few ladies attended on the ground, owing to the threatening aspect of the weather in the morning.

There were seven races during the day. Thirty horses ran for the Royal Hunt Cup. Jasper won. This day (Thursday, June 6) was the great Ascot day. This morning opened brightly, and the weather remained fine.

There were immense crowds of people present, and all the usual scenes which occur on the road to and from the course were to be witnessed. In the fashionable circle the company was more select than that which attended at Epsom Downs on the Derby day. There were a great many ladies out, and their fine costumes—generally of white and blue—made a very gay scene. Dresses of white and lilac were also much worn.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by a royal party, drove in state from Windsor to Ascot, with servants and outriders in the royal liveries. The court cavalcade wended its way along the course to the royal stand. Active efforts were made to get up a popular recognition demonstration by cheering, but they failed.

There was great curiosity evinced by the crowd to see the royal party and court cortege; but there was no enthusiasm exhibited. There were six races. Ten horses ran for the Ascot gold cup. Lecturer won.

The winner was ridden by Fordham, who rode the winner of the grand Paris prize in France the other day, and also rode Vauban at Ascot, on Tuesday, when he won the Prince of Wales' stakes.

MOVEMENTS OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

The President Attends the Commencement at Chapel Hill—His Return to Raleigh—The Party Expected to Leave for Washington To-day.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C., June 6, via Raleigh, June 7.—The Presidential party attended the commencement exercises at the University. They were escorted thither by a procession, including the scholars and officers of the institution and the Governor of North Carolina.

Before the war the average number of student was five hundred, but there are now only about one hundred. A ball given to-night to the graduating class was attended by a portion of the Presidential party. They will leave on here on Friday, and return to Washington on Saturday afternoon.

RALEIGH, June 7.—The University exercises at Chapel Hill being over, the Presidential party left there this morning. The return trip was everywhere marked by hospitality and respect, but the public demonstrations were calm compared with those of the North.

Major-General Sickles and staff and Governor Worth accompanied the party back to this city.

FROM ATLANTIC CITY.

The Santiago de Cuba Afloat Again.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

ATLANTIC CITY, June 7.—Yesterday, taking advantage of a favorite set in the tide, Captain Merritt, Chief Superintendent of the Coast Wrecking Company, with a staff of one hundred men, commenced final operations for floating this unfortunate vessel, which, it will be remembered, went ashore a few days since at this place.

She had on the previous night, by means of the chains, anchors, and other tackle, been moved one hundred and fifty feet off the beach, and after working all night, by 7 o'clock yesterday morning she was successfully floated into deep water. The vessel is not materially damaged, but leaks a little, and was towed up the river during the day to the shipyard of Messrs. Webb, where she will be overhauled and repaired in dry dock. The steamers taking her in tow were the Relief, Captain Grierson, and the Amanda Winants, Captain Quinn.

The Military Career of General George W. Cole.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:—

SIR:—In the despatches from Albany, New York, regarding the antecedents of George W. Cole, who shot L. Harris Hiscock, on the evening of the 4th instant, I see it stated that "he went out as a captain of a cavalry company." It is not very important to know in what capacity he entered the service, and only so as a question of fact. If, however, it is worth while to allude to that fact at all, it should be stated correctly. He was commissioned as Captain in the 12th New York Volunteers (infantry), on the 1st day of May, 1861, and served as such until the latter part of that year, while that regiment occupied Fort Craig, near Washington.

While serving with that regiment he participated in the action at Blackburn's Ford, which took place on the 18th of July, three days prior to the first battle of Bull Run. Afterwards, while the Twelfth occupied Fort Craig, he was mustered out of the service, to enable him to join a cavalry regiment, which branch of the service, it was well understood, he greatly preferred.

N. Y. S. M.

Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, June 6.

JEFF. DAVIS.

PRESENCE OF DAVIS AT A WEDDING IN TORONTO —"MY MARYLAND" PLAYED ON THE ORGAN— THE ORATION, ETC.

TORONTO, June 6.—Mr. Davis attended the wedding of Mr. Hyde here at the request of the bride, a Miss Benson, and after the ceremony the organ struck up "Maryland, My Maryland," as the ex-President was going out of the church (St. James'), while a large crowd outside cheered lustily. Davis directly moved on, merely bowing his head.

DEPARTURE FOR MONTREAL—MILITARY HONORS TO THE EX-REBEL CHIEF, ETC.

TORONTO, June 6.—Jeff. Davis went down to Montreal yesterday by boat, in company with Mr. Winder, formerly a captain in the Confederate States army, under the orders of Wirz, at Andersonville. Mr. Mason remains here for the present. This ends Davis' trip to the West.

The only thing like a review was made before Davis here yesterday. Major McLean, of the 13th Infantry, hearing that Davis was to visit Mr. Boulton, turned out the men with their arms, and passed them before Mr. Boulton's door, at which Davis was standing.

Dr. Blackburn, a Southern refugee, visited Hamilton yesterday, and he intimated that several Southerners in his situation were going to take up their residence in that town.

A PHYSICIAN'S APPETITE.

The following extraordinary but well-authenticated statement appears in the London *Medical Times*:—

"The celebrated Dr. Fordyce dined every day for more than twenty years at Dolly's chop-house. His researches in comparative anatomy had led him to conclude that man through custom eats oftener than nature requires, one meal a day being sufficient for that noble animal the lion. At 4 o'clock, his accustomed hour of dining, the doctor regularly took the seat at a table always reserved for him, on which were placed a silver tankard full of strong ale, a bottle of port, and a measure containing a quarter of a pint of brandy. The moment the waiter announced him the cook put a pound and a half of rump steak on the gridiron, and on the table some delicate trifle as a *bon bouche* to serve until the steak was ready. This was sometimes half a broiled chicken, sometimes a plate of fish. When he had eaten this he took one glass of brandy, and then proceeded to devour his steak. When he had finished his meal he took the remainder of his brandy, having during the dinner drank the tankard of ale, and afterwards the bottle of port. He thus daily spent an hour and a half of his time, and then returned to his house in Essex street to give his six o'clock lecture on chemistry. He made no other meal until his return next day at 4 o'clock, at Dolly's."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow —T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—Prison cases were before the Court. Charles Capis was convicted of a charge of the larceny of feathers, and was sentenced to County Prison for eight months.

William Foster was convicted of a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to County Prison for six months.

Henry Hand was convicted of a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the County Prison for five months.

Charles De Groot was convicted of a charge of larceny, and was sentenced to the County Prison for one year.

There being no other business, the jurors were discharged until Monday morning.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce. —Desertion cases were heard in the old Court room to-day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. six barrels of whiskey, Edward Magianis claimant, before reported, the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict, and they were discharged from further consideration of the case. O'Neil and Hansell for claimant.

There was no business before this court, and the jurors were discharged until Monday morning.

WASHINGTON.

CELEBRATION OF THE RECENT REPUBLICAN VICTORY —LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER—WHAT THE PRESIDENT IS ABOUT TO DO IN THE WAY OF RECONSTRUCTION, ETC.

A grand Republican mass meeting, to celebrate the radical victory in the municipal election, was held in front of the City Hall last evening. Over three thousand persons were present, and the square was ablaze with torches and transparencies, while several bands enlivened the occasion with music. Mr. John T. Cook, a prominent colored man, was elected Chairman, and in the selection of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries no distinction was made as to color.

SPEECH OF GENERAL NYE.

Senator Nye, of Nevada, was the first speaker, and congratulated those present upon the grand triumph of the party in the election. This, he said, is an age of progress—an age of wonders. In a few short years the chains of the slaves have been stricken off, and they are now clothed with the rights of American citizenship. The nation had been trifled with, had been disorganized, and it was now the duty of the Republicans to reorganize the disaffected section upon a basis of true republicanism. Sheridan is doing it, Congress is doing it, the true friends of the party are doing it, and those who will not join in the work are not wanted.

LETTER FROM GENERAL BUTLER.

The following letter from General Benjamin F. Butler was read:—

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 5.—To the Chairman of the radical Republican Committee of the city of Washington—Sir:—While acknowledging the receipt of your courteous invitation to attend a meeting of my Republican fellow-citizens of this district, and to celebrate the glorious victory achieved on Monday last, I am grieved to be obliged to say that engagements of the most pressing character prevent my availing myself of the intended honor. I trust, though absent, I may be permitted to mingle my congratulations with yours in the triumphant success in a political conflict which has more than a party significance. To the people of this district the great privilege has been given first to demonstrate that lately enfranchised citizens of the republic have, in the exercise of their newly acquired right of citizenship, shown themselves fully capable of its execution with quiet determination, undisturbed by threats, not deceived by frauds, not swerved by cajoling, not influenced by flattery: the colored man, guided by intelligence, has used the ballot in peace as he did the musket in war—for the best good of the country. Your election has fully justified the action of Congress in giving the control of the Capitol of the country to all without discrimination. It is an earnest of what we may expect from the votes of the colored citizens throughout the entire South upon the great question of reorganizing government and of establishing their liberty under the law. If the colored citizens everywhere imitate your example—as who now doubts they will?—then, in spite of the machinations of the enemies of their race, is their future and that of the South secured. When I say enemies, I speak advisedly, because while the term might seem unjust to those who held the negro in slavery when permitted by the Constitution and laws, now when by the same Constitution and laws he is an American citizen, whoever throws the slightest obstacle in the path of his full enjoyment of that great boon becomes at once his enemy and the enemy of his country. Specially is your action timely and important at the present moment, because even now the Executive is preparing to hinder the true operation of the beneficent acts of Congress for the reconstruction of the South, by declaring that the Provisional Governments illegally established by himself without warrant of law, in a usurpation of Executive power, are the supreme law of the land, and vesting in late Rebels the conduct of the civil administration in the insurgent States. Already has an authoritative opinion of his law officer been promulgated, which restores to political power almost all those engaged in the Rebellion whom Congress deemed it necessary for the safety of the Republic to disfranchise for their attempted overthrow of the Government, thus evading the law, and thwarting and overruling the wise orders of the Generals in command regulating the registration of loyal men only as voters. In a few days, unless checked by the near approach of the meeting of Congress, an Executive order will be promulgated proclaiming that the Military Reconstruction act does not give to the commanding officer of the district any right or power to interfere with the civil Governors of those States. If that be so, it follows that the removal of that red-handed Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, by Sheridan, the suppression of the riot-fostering city of Mobile, by Pope, and the wise and much needed legislative orders of Sickles, reducing South Carolina to live under a government of law, are all illegal and void. It must follow as a logical sequence, now that the fear of immediate impeachment seems to be removed, that the gallant Sheridan will be superseded to give place to some officer supposed to be more pliant to the will of the Administration; and to what end? That the present organization of the governments of those States may remain intact, to perpetuate a landed aristocracy fatal to the advance of liberty and equal rights. Is it not a self-evident political truth, where the land is held in large tracts by the employer, and to be tilled by the employed, there can be no just and true field for the exercise of republican citizenship? And it is one of the pressing exigencies of the country, as the very basis of reconstruction, that some plan must be devised by which the lands of the South may be divided among those who shall occupy and till them. With regrets at not being able to be with you, I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Speeches were afterwards delivered by Mr. William A. Cook and Mr. John R. Elvas, of Washington, and several others. The meeting adjourned at a late hour amid general enthusiasm.

MEXICO.

THE FATE OF MAXIMILIAN STILL UNDECIDED—HIS LIFE PROBABLY TO BE SPARED — FEROCIOUS ORDER OF ESCOBEDO IN REFERENCE TO IMPERIALISTS HEREAFTER CAPTURED—MARCH OF A HEAVY COLUMN TOWARDS MEXICO CITY.

NEW ORLEANS, June 7.—San Luis Potosi dates to the 17th, and Monterey to the 26th ult., have been received at Matamoras on the 30th. The report of Miramon's capture is confirmed. Mendez, however, was not in Queretaro, and cannot be found. More than two hundred subalterns were taken prisoners. None of them were executed. The execution of the nine most prominent officers is considered only a question of time.

Escobedo issued an order on the 15th ult. that all officers of the Imperial army who did not surrender within twenty-four hours would be shot on identification, and all persons concealing them would be tried in conformity with the laws. Another order states that all soldiers and citizens committing theft or violence would be shot on the spot. A third order is addressed to his soldiers. It congratulates them warmly, and is exceedingly bitter on the invaders, Napoleon, Frenchmen, and traitors. It hints that the confiscation policy of the Juarez Government will be carried out.

A Monterey correspondent states the number of prisoners captured to be four thousand five hundred, among them eight generals of division. Maximilian looks well. He would start for San Luis soon. He will be treated as a prisoner of war, and will probably be conveyed by Juarez to the capital on the 19th. Ten thousand Liberal troops left Queretaro for the capital on the 18th. Juarez and his Ministers have already had a conference in reference to the disposition of Maximilian, but the conclusion arrived at is still unknown here.

A LUCKY BISHOP.—In the Austrian State lottery connected with the loan of 1860, the Bishop of Brunn (Count Schafgotsche) has just won a prize of three hundred thousand florins.

FIFTH EDITION

FURTHER ABOUT THE GREAT EXPLOSION.

Two Bodies Taken Out of the Ruins This Afternoon.

As stated in our detailed account of the terrible explosion of yesterday afternoon, the persons engaged in taking the bodies from the ruins were compelled to desist for a time, on account of the threatening condition of the chimney and the eastern wall of the building.

The chimney, as already stated, was successfully thrown down about 2 o'clock this afternoon, and about twenty minutes of 3 the wall shared the same fate. The task of searching for the bodies of those still missing was then resumed, and soon another almost shapeless mass of flesh was reached.

The recovery of the remains of Philip Lauger took place this afternoon about a quarter before 1 o'clock. His father was present at the time, and when the black mass was shown him, with the tears streaming down his cheeks, he exclaimed bitterly, "My son! my son!"

DOINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Daniel Stokes, residing at No. 2090 Lombard street, William J. Ovens, Assessor, residing at No. 412 South Twentieth street, and Samuel Cliff, living at No. 2127 South street, were arrested, and appeared before Alderman Beitler, on a charge of being implicated in the fight which resulted in the death of Colonel Riddle. Mr. John S. Riddle and his brother, Colonel Riddle (deceased), started for Mr. Ovens' place on the seventh of May, to learn the right manner in which to transfer a certain property. While there Mr. Ovens used very ungentlemanly language, and finally ended with most insolent terms against Colonel Riddle, which caused a general scuffle. The full particulars of the transaction appeared in yesterday's edition of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. A further examination will be found in another column of this sheet. Mr. John Riddle was under the impression, but could not positively swear to the fact, that Samuel Cliff struck the blow which caused his brother's death.

Mr. Riddle believed that the blow which proved fatal was that struck with a pitcher. Hornkeith, now in prison, struck Colonel Riddle a violent blow with his clenched fist.

It was fully believed by the counsel for the prosecution that a charge of murder in the second degree could be sustained. Mr. Cassidy appeared for Mr. Stokes and Mr. Ovens, while Mr. Theodore Cuyler appeared for the prosecution. The case was adjourned until 12 o'clock on Tuesday next. The parties were required to give bail in $5000 each to appear.

Arrest of a Post Office Clerk.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Nelson J. March, a clerk in the Post Office, was arrested yesterday on the charge of stealing letters. Mr. James Gaylor, Special Post Office Agent, placed decoy letters on his desk, and detected March in the act of taking them. He confessed his guilt.

THE SOUTH.

ALABAMA.

SPEECH OF JUDGE BUSTEED AT MONTGOMERY—HE ENDORSES THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM, THE LOYAL LEAGUE, ETC.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 6.—Judge Busteed spoke at the Capitol last night to a small audience. He endorsed and eulogized the platform adopted by the Convention yesterday, but did not refer to the charges brought against him, except to say that he would not make any defense in advance of impeachment. His speech aroused no enthusiasm, and is generally considered a failure.

The Grand Council of the Loyal League, an auxiliary of the Convention, is still in session. The action of the Convention was mainly controlled by the said League, or by a majority belonging to it.

THE PARDON OF GEO. W. GAYLE.

The following is a copy of the pardon warrant issued to George W. Gayle, the man who offered to procure the assassination of President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and Mr. Johnson, for a reward of $1,000,000:—

"Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, to whom all these presents shall come, greeting:

"Whereas, one George W. Gayle, of Dallas county, Alabama, is now under indictment in the United States Court for the Northern District of Alabama for conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States, and particularly for offering a large reward of one million of dollars for the assassination of Lincoln, Seward, and Johnston;

And whereas, I am assured that the said George W. Gayle was innocent of guilty intent, and his irreproachable private character is totally at variance with the crime for which he stands indicted, and many other mitigating circumstances render him a proper object of Executive clemency;

And whereas, the pardon of said George W. Gayle has been recommended by the Governor and members of the State Senate and House of Representatives of Alabama; by the members of the Supreme Court and bar of Alabama; by Brevet Major-General McArthur, United States Volunteers, and many other United States military officers, and other influential citizens;

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, have granted and do hereby grant to the said George W. Gayle a full and unconditional pardon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-ninth day of April, A. D. 1867, and in the [SEAL.] Independence of the United States of America the ninety-first.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:—F. W. SEWARD, Acting Secretary of State.

The following is a copy of Gayle's advertisement containing the proposition in question:—

A Million Dollars Wanted to have Peace by the 1st of March.—If the citizens of the Southern Confederacy will furnish me with the cash or good securities for the sum of $1,000,000, I will cause the lives of Abraham Lincoln, William H. Seward, and Andrew Johnson to be taken by the 1st of March next. This will give us peace, and satisfy the world that cruel tyrants cannot live in a land of liberty. If this is not accomplished nothing will be claimed beyond the sum of $50,000 in advance, which is supposed to be necessary to reach and slaughter the three villians. I will give, myself, $1000 towards the patriotic purpose. Every one wishing to contribute will address "X," Cahawba, Alabama. December 1, 1864.

—Button collecting has superseded the postage stamp mania in New Bedford, Mass. One girl has over a thousand buttons in her collection, no two of which are alike.

—Ripe peaches are to be had in Memphis for 50 cents apiece.

—There is to be a workingmen's co-operative society at Sharon, Mercer county, Pa.

—A new woollen factory has begun operations at Clinton, Pa.

—Gold has been discovered near Huntingdon, Indiana.

—A young Frenchman named Betouille, is becoming famous as a lion-killer in Algeria.

—Cincinnati is talking about annexing her suburban villages.

—The first watermelon of the season has appeared at Newbern, N. C.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Friday, June 7, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 108½, an advance of ⅛. 109¾ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 105¾ for 1864 5-20s; 106¾ for 1865 5-20s; 111⅛ for 6s of 1881; 99½ for 10-40s; and 105⅞@106¼ for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99; and old do. at 93¼, interest off.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 51⅞@51¼, a slight advance; Norristown at 63¼, no change; and Reading at 52⅝@52 81-100, an advance of ⅛; 33¼ was bid for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 26¼ for Catawissa preferred; 56 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 42 for Northern Central; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 65 for West Philadelphia.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 105 was bid for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 155 for Philadelphia; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 56 for Girard; 90 for Western; 69½ for City; 61¾ for Commonwealth; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 30, no change. 47¾ was bid for Lehigh Navigation, and 16¼ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136⅛; 11 A. M., 136¼; 12 M., 136½; 1 P. M., 136⅜, a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Herald* of this morning says:—

"The money market continues moderately easy at seven per cent., but there are very few transactions, even on Government securities, at six. The discount line is inactive, and the best grade of commercial paper is quoted at 7@8 per cent. The policy of the Treasury in hoarding $72,666,464 in currency, the amount in its vaults on the 1st inst., is sharply criticized as being excessive allowing for all the demands upon the Department for the forthcoming payment of interest on Seven-Thirty notes, and the maturity of Compound Interest notes. The last statement of the public debt shows that the Treasury held $38,827,606 more currency on the 1st of June than on the 1st of May. The question is asked why the Department sold $61,494,450 of Five-twenty bonds in May, and only disbursed $27,470,675 in the purchase of Seven-thirty notes, and then suddenly announced that the sales of Five-twenty bonds were suspended temporarily. Why were the purchases of Five-twenties not made gradually, in a manner to prevent the balance in the Treasury increasing so largely? The abrupt stoppage of further purchases showed that too large an amount had been purchased within a given time, and nothing better than this stoppage could have been desired by those dealers in governments who had already bought all they desired to carry. We can hardly suppose that Mr. McCulloch intended to play into the hands of speculators; but he has virtually done so in this as in previous instances."

—The New Orleans *Republican*, of June 2, gives the following account of the recent financial wreck in that city:—

PARTICULARS OF THE SMASH UP OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE AND JACOB BARKER—TWO HUNDRED CREDITORS IN COUNCIL—GREAT INDIGNATION, ETC. —A meeting of some two hundred of the deluded men and women who have had too much confidence in the Bank of Commerce of Jacob Barker, recently failed, met in council last evening, at Lyceum Hall, to hear the report of the committee appointed to examine into the affairs of the bank.

"The committee of eight or ten men, of whom Mr. George Soule was chairman, occupied the stand. So did a pitcher of water, to which the two hundred seemed all inclined to go and drink. There was a third matter for money, and for the head of the Barker family, threats of the taking of which were heard amid the low and deep curses in the excited crowd.

Mr. Soule made his statement. He advised calmness, though it was difficult for the crowd to appreciate such advice. As a record of all the actions of the committee was kept by its secretary, this record was read. The committee acted with prudence, for the avoidance of excitement. A resolution to advertise on the door of the bank the mee ing of depositors was abandoned to prevent excitement. When Mr. Barker appeared before the committee on Friday its chairman asked a statement from him. He replied that his clerks were busy balancing the books; that they were so much interrupted they could not complete the work soon; that his books were open to the committee; that he had some property outside of this State, which creditors might have, but he deemed it inpolitic to state at present its precise locality.

On a further demand from the chairman for a statement of his assets he mentioned from memory, aided by slight memoranda, a list of houses and other real estate in this city and suburbs, owned or partially owned by him, together with the incumbrances upon them, and the value at which he estimated them, their present rate of rents, etc.

To all of this the meeting listened with intense anxiety. And when one item of assets was mentioned, that of a draft for $45,000, purchased a year ago, and never paid, nor likely to be, and Mr. Barker's apology for purchasing it, one could hear a groundswell of wonder that the old banker, in whom they had so much confidence, could have been so easily gulled.

Mr. Barker said there is no money on hand. He had a few hundred dollars recently borrowed. He acknowledged the bank was a perfect wreck, and that they could only gather the fragments. And yet his estimate of the assets is $400,000, while his estimate of his liabilities is not so great; but unfortunately the committee figure them very differently, and Mr. Soule mentioned some items showing the erroneous character of Mr. Barker's estimates.

Mr. Barker suggested a fulcrotic plan—a kind of Crosby lottery scheme or joint stock real estate affair, in which his assets should be placed at an assessed value for the benefit of his creditors. This, or going into liquidation in the regular legal way, only offered. When urged to go on, do business, and pay what he could, he refused absolutely. He said he had paid out about $20,000 since closing, though he acknowledged it all illegal. He had paid sums of $100 and under to avoid suits before justices, which can be brought for such sums.

As he then paid sums of $150 to $200, fearing the holders of such amounts might sue for $100 before justices, and be willing to sacrifice the overplus to get the $100. Unfortunately he made his own choice of parties in making payments, and thus injured the residue by leaving less assets for them.

"Why, this is chatin," said one in the crowd.

"Chat-h—l," remarked another, "he was always an old chat-e."

"When the Exchange Bank failed," read the chairman, as part of Mr. Barker's statement—and he paused to ask the date of that from the audience, and one remarked that "Mr. Barker had failed so often it was impossible to give any date."

Letters from Mr. Barker, Jr., and from Mr. Barker, Sr., were then read. The former gentleman proffered giving up his personal property in Louisiana towards the liquidation, and mentioned some assets of his father, unintentionally omitted in the first statement. The letter of the latter contained the joint stock plan above mentioned as suggested as a mode of settlement.

Mr. Soule said that as far as the Committee were enabled to determine, and how far this could be done, and how accurately, may be inferred from the statement that the books had never been balanced since commenced; there were errors in entries and postings, and Mr. Barker and all admitted them incorrect and in a bad state, but how incorrect none knew—so far as determined, said he, the assets of real estate and other property after deducting the encumbrances, reach but $270,000, according to the best estimates the Committee could make. As a sample of their estimate, the Bayou Bridge street property is placed $30,000, while Mr. Barker places it at $60,000. That of Gravier street is estimated worth $50,000. The liabilities are, by the Committee, estimated at near if not quite $600,000. The estimates of assets include the known property of both father and son.

The books show $40,000 cash in hand. Verbal statements show none. The $40,000 may have been paid the Citizens' Bank; the bookkeeper knows nothing of it. Debts are found scattered all through the books; one of $25,000 was discovered accidentally that had been forgotten.

The committee proposed no plan of action. It is said Mr. Barker is determined to collect debts due, and pay out the same to whom he prefers; this they advised to be prevented by injunction.

Here a motion was made for the creditors, in Committee of the Whole, to proceed to hang all connected with the bank.

Mr. Soule kept calm, seemed to understand phrenologically the character of the audience, and by some wise counsel [illegible] wise course.

A motion then passed authorizing the committee to take the proper steps to prevent Mr. Barker from disposing of his property to the prejudice of any creditor.

An impressible member, not yet satisfied with this, moved a committee to request General Sheridan to prevent, through his detectives, any of the property from being spirited away, and to hunt up the bank's assets.

Mr. Soule again calmed the angry waters and suggested that it was not in the General's jurisdiction. He said that by acting wisely and coolly forty or fifty per cent. of the debts might be made. Nothing would be obtained by a violent course.

Several depositors addressed the meeting. A motion passed to publish the statement and letters in the daily papers. Those most rampant for the publication of everything were slowest in shelling out to pay the already contracted debt. Some of them were for not paying "anything."

The meeting finally adjourned, to meet again Tuesday evening, at some hall hereafter to be designated —possibly in some of the buildings named in the assets of the bank.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$2000	5-20s '65 Jy. cp	106⅛	71 sh	Penna R.	51⅞
$2000	do. c.	106⅛	32	do.	51⅝
$2000	Pa 6s. 3d series	102⅝	45	do.	51⅝
$10000	do.	102½	12	do.	51⅝
$2000	do.	102½	2	do.	51⅝
$500	City 6s, N. c&p, is	99	3	do.	51⅝
$1400	do. due bill.	99	5	do.	51⅝
$400	do. O. c&p	93½	100	do.	51⅝
$400	do. O. c&p. c	93¾	100 sh	Read R.	52⅜
$5000	C & A 2 m 6s. is.	73	100	do.	52⅝
$1000	Lehigh 6s '84	87½	100	do.	52¾
$1000	N Penna 6s	80½	300	do.	52⅝
$185	N Pa 7 p c scr	88½	400	do.	52·31
5 sh	Hazleton Coal.	53⅝	100	do.	52·31
200 sh	Ocean Oil	2⅜	200 sh	Sch N Pf.	39
100 sh	Egbert Oil	¼	100	do.	39
23 sh	Norrist'n	63¾	200	do.	39

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¾@112¼; do. 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 105¾@105½; do., 1865, 106¼@106½; do., 1865, new, 108¾@108¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅜; do. 7·30s, Aug., 106@106¼; do., June, 105¾@105⅝; do., July, 105¾@105⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119¼@119½; do., July, 1864, 118⅜@119; do. Aug. 1864, 118¼@118⅝; do., October, 1864, 117¼@117⅝; do., December, 1864, 116¼@116⅝; do., May, 1865, 116⅛@116⅜; do., Aug., 1865, 114¼@115½; do., September, 1865, 114@115; October, 1865, 113¾@114¼; Gold, 136¼@136¾. Silver, 130@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¾@112¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109¾@109¾; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 106¼@106¾; do. new, 108¾@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 106¼@106¾; do., 2d series, 105¾@105¾; 3d series, 105¾@105¾. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16¼; May, 1865, 15¾; August, 1865, 14¾; September, 1865, 14¼; October, 1865, 13¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 7.—The depression which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past still continues, and prices are in favor of buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $8@9 ₱ bbl. for superfine; $9@10·25 for extras; $10·50@12·50 for Northwestern extra family; $11·50@13 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and $14@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. The last sale of Rye Flour was at $7·75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is almost at a stand, and prices are nominal. Sales of Pennsylvania red in a small way at $2·50. Rye ranges from $1·60@1·68 per bushel. Corn is unsettled and dull; sales of 2000 bushels at $

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Blackness of Darkness.

From the Independent.

Greatly to our astonishment, we found ourselves quoted a few days ago as in favor of "licensing prostitution." No. We have never discussed the ghastly subject, and have never expressed any opinion one way or another. A few weeks ago, in a brief narrative of a tour which we made through the haunts of infamy in New York, we incidentally alluded to the hideous magnitude of the evil in this city, and to the practical difficulties in the way of suppressing or restraining it. Let us express our views unmistakably to-day.

If the subject is only half as disagreeable to our readers as to ourselves, we hereby beg their pardon for asking their attention to it a third time within three weeks.

"Licensing prostitution" is one thing, and enforcing upon it a "sanitary regulation" is a totally different thing. When we lately spoke of such "sanitary regulation," of course our city readers knew that our allusion was to the praiseworthy efforts of the gentlemen composing the Board of Health, who, together with the Police Commissioners, constitute the Excise Commission. As to "licensing prostitution," the clergy and the police, instead of holding opposite views, as we are quoted to have said, hold, as we happen to know, identically the same views—that is, both the clergy and the police are equally opposed to licensing. During our investigations, we did not meet a single policeman among the many with whom we conversed, who expressed himself in favor of "licensing prostitution." On the other hand, we met with only a solitary policeman who was not heartily in favor of the "sanitary regulation" which Mr. Schultz, Mr. Acton, and the other gentlemen to whom we have referred have wisely imposed on prostitution. As an illustration, thanks to these men, no house of prostitution in this city is now allowed to sell liquor. If, therefore, the police hear that in any dance-house in Water street a glass of liquor has been sold, the very fact that it was sold in such a house is, of itself, evidence that it was sold without a license. Now, until Mr. Acton and his colaborers made this courageous and wholesome regulation, every dance-house was not only a brothel, but also a grog-shop. The objection by the solitary policeman to whom we have referred was that it, for instance, a drunken sailor, after purchasing his liquor at one place and his debauchery at another, should at last find himself robbed, it would be almost impossible for the police to track the theft to the place of commission. Accordingly, the officer was of opinion that a crime could be better detected if there were but one place, instead of two, at which the police were to look for the criminal. But we do not agree with the objection of this officer. On the contrary, we approve the counter-practice of the Commissioners. It seems to us eminently expedient—in fact, absolutely necessary—to cut off the liquor by which the dance-houses are set on fire of hell. But, if this view be correct, then it is as plain as a pike-staff that except for the Excise law—a measure which, in our judgment, is one of the most salutary ever devised in the interest of public order—no such prohibition of grog-selling could be accomplished. And yet several well-known clergymen, and other radical temperance men, severely condemn this same beneficent Excise law, feeling themselves compromised by it on the ground that it "licenses" the sale of liquors. Now we think that such clergymen, if they would take the trouble to make such a trip as we lately made, would be convinced by the police that the Excise law, and the regulations of the Commissioners as to houses of prostitution, are needful and indispensable public measures.

The Rev. Dr. Bacon lately wrote at considerable length in these columns to show that a prohibitory liquor-law could not be made, even in Connecticut, to accomplish the purposes for which temperance men designed it. Still less, in our opinion, can such a law be made a success in this city. But the Excise law—thanks to its inherent common sense, and also to its magnificent enforcement!—is a daily victory. Now the chief and most important instrumentality of this victory is this very regulation against houses of prostitution.

Let us give another illustration of "sanitary regulation." We quote from the Board of Health's report to the Legislature:—"All keepers of houses of prostitution and assignation shall be registered; so shall all prostitutes who live in these houses." These names, accordingly, are kept in alphabetical order, in a ledger of shame—not open to public inspection, but for the use of the police. Now, violent objections are made by certain moralists to this registration, on the ground that it savors of "licensing" or "legalizing." But the police know, if a few clergymen do not, that to blot out this book and to destroy this list would be to endanger the good government of the city. Moreover, if the Board of Health keeps, as a "sanitary regulation," a record of births, deaths, and marriages, why shall it not also keep, as a "sanitary regulation," a record of houses of prostitution?

Let us add another illustration—not of a "sanitary regulation," but of what we regard as hyper-criticism upon such regulations. In some of the hospitals and dispensaries which receive aid from the State, and which of course treat their patients without charge, it is proposed by the hyper-moralists to charge all patients whose diseases are incurred through prostitution, on the ground that there must be some moral mark set upon such diseases above other diseases. Now, if it be morally wrong that a public hospital should treat certain diseases *without* pay, then it is morally wrong to treat such diseases *for* pay. In other words, the simple payment of money by the patient does not, in our opinion, alter the moral character of the act of attempting to restore such a person to health. In fact, it seems almost incredible that such objections should be made by reasonable people; but they have been made to such a voluminous degree, and by such eminently respectable parties, that the Board of Health have been constrained to report them to the Legislature for adjudication! There is such a thing as "straining at a gnat and swallowing a camel!"

In regard to "licensing prostitution," the French plan, which compels every practitioner of the hellish trade to procure a license, has been lately discussed pro and con by several New York journals, particularly with a view to its enforcement in the lower and infectious wards of the city. No careful investigator, with the horrible facts plain before his eyes, can be insensible to what may be plausibly said of immediate sanitary gain by the application of the license system. It is universally believed in Paris, for instance, that if any other than the French plan were to be applied to that city, the result would be a contagion; and the license system is, therefore, maintained as a sentinel over the public health. Undoubtedly the license system, if suddenly applied where it has not heretofore existed, may produce a check for the time being. But not only, in a moral point of view, is such a remedy worse than the disease, but, in a practical point of view, the remedy itself speedily proves to be no remedy at all; for in the long run it only magnifies the evil which it seeks to diminish. To make prostitution physically safe is not the way to destroy, but only to promote it.

Let us add a single word more—to repeat what we have heretofore solemnly urged. The true remedy for "the social evil" is not in a license system, not in the Board of Health, not in the Excise law, not in anything under heaven except in a multiplication of honorable and profitable employments for dependent women. If the thousands of prostitutes of this city had originally had a fair chance of earning a livelihood by a decent trade, not five hundred of the whole number would have set their feet in the path of shame. Awful, horrible, tragic is the responsibility which justly rests on those respectable men and women—clergymen and church members!—who create and maintain a public opinion that denies to women nearly all the opportunities which it accords to men for earning one's daily bread! Fling open the doors to a thousand new employments for women, and the prostitutes of this city would, by hundreds, retrace their steps and endeavor to re-enter a virtuous life. But employments for women, like employments for men, swing on the hinge of elective franchise. It is folly to attempt to work a reform in the industrial and social status of dependent women through any less thorough and effective agency than the ballot in woman's own hand. If we refer to this subject so repeatedly, it is only because it is so important. We cry aloud and spare not. Christian men and women everywhere!—if you seek to uplift the degraded and tainted daughters of a cruel social order, tear off the bandages which blind your eyes to the greatest of all American questions—the beautiful, beneficent, and sacred question of Impartial Suffrage without distinction of color or sex. May God advance the cause to a speedy victory!

What to Do With the South.

From the Tribune.

The election in Washington City is the first gun of the campaign. The negro vote has enabled us to carry that city by a very decided majority. If our friends had managed the canvass with a little more prudence, we might have increased the vote. The leading Republican papers had a kind of incoherent way of appealing to the prejudices of the negroes, endeavoring to arr ay class against class, and bring to the ballot box a spirit of vengeance. This was deplorable, and was only neutralized by the ridiculous stupidity of the Copperheads, who began the canvass by calling the negroes gorillas, and ended it by fraternal demonstrations of attachment. In Washington, the negro vote is a power, and we entreat our friends not to excite and degrade it by insisting upon anger and revenge.

We have carried Washington, and we can carry the South. These military times must end, and the speedier the better. They are doing their work well, but it is like surgery, or a severe course of medicine—the sooner it is over the better. We want to have the South fully aroused and educated, and made to feel the sublime dignity of the suffrage. Especially must this be done with the negro. The very fact that the negro comes from slavery, that he has been down-trodden, that he walks as one in darkness, because the light so long hidden bursts freshly upon him, should make us prudent. We should feel well satisfied to-morrow if fifty thousand negroes were to go up to the polls and vote with the opposition, provided they voted conscientiously. We should deplore any course that arrayed class against class, that made sex, color, or nationality a rallying cry. Voters should not accept the ballot as an instrument of vengeance, as the means of gratifying hatred. Our friends, in dealing with the negro, should ignore every argument of bitterness. The policy of vengeance skirts the Rocky Mountains, and has a few followers, we believe, in beleaguered sections of the country where the mails do not run regularly; but no sincere Republican believes that any good can come from blood-dabbling or rooting among the graves of the gallant dead. We wish no more howling or gnashing of teeth. It will only bring discomfort, unrest, endless toil, and trouble. We want hearty peace, confidence, nationality.

This can be done with the South, and in doing it we can carry many of the Southern States. We want to meet the conservative men of the South in a fair and square contest. Let any issue be made—tariff, revenues, internal improvements—any issue of legislation and politics, and we shall strive with them to lead them into the true path. The use of political discussion is to convince, and the negro needs conviction as well as his white fellow-citizen. He must be made to see that it is for the glory of the Republic that the Republican party should be charged with the national administration. Wise men must teach them this. Wilson and Kelley did well, and others follow them competent to instruct. The sentiment of Chief Justice Chase, telegraphed the 5th instant to the *Tribune* by our special correspondent in Raleigh, is one that we endorse. He spoke to the negro, and with the wisdom and dignity befitting the Chief Justice of the United States. "I rejoice," he said, "that I have the opportunity to meet you now, and to meet you with all men upon an equality and equal before the law. We have passed through a fiery trial; but with the peace which has followed we have freedom; and let us all, without exception of color, aid in restoring our whole country. That, I believe, is and ever will be the desire of my heart." This should be the message of every Republican. We see that Frederick Douglas is about to make a tour among the negroes. Good will come from this. Mr. Douglass knows the sentiment of the North. He is a generous, sagacious, good man, and will have a marvellous influence with the negroes. We charge him, as one having a high responsibility, to lose no opportunity of making the reconstruction of the South perfect by commending peace, and charity, and good-will, to consolidate every class, to urge upon his brethren the highest duties of nationality.

If this is well and wisely done, we shall save many years of strife. Let the South be flooded with missionaries of peace. Let the rural sections be traversed, the cross-roads visited, the village churches, the schools, and plantations. Mere orations in large cities are well as a beginning, but the cities contain only a small portion of the Southern people. Let every county be visited, and let the canvass be carried to the hearthstones. A thousand good men could do a work in the South in the next two years that will be felt for generations. Let them be sent, and let them do their work in the spirit of kindness and love.

Congress and the Currency.

From the Herald.

Greeley, in his controversy with the Union League Club, called the members narrow-minded blockheads. Our contemporary used a very appropriate term to designate these stupid little politicians. They are a conceited set of fellows, without brains, who think they are a mighty power and should control the affairs of the country as well as the opinions and personal conduct of men. But they are not the only narrow-minded blockheads, by a long way. The term may be applied to Greeley himself for his vagaries about specie payments, the currency, a high tariff, socialistic theories, and misplaced philanthropy. Looking at the management of our public affairs, this expression, unfortunately, is applicable to most of those in official positions.

How fitly this term—narrow-minded blockheads—may be applied, for example, to the Judiciary Committee of Congress! This Committee was appointed ostensibly to investigate serious charges against the President and grave matters affecting the administration of the Government. The people were led to believe that there was evidence enough before Congress and in the hands of those who proposed the Committee to justify investigation. The Committee has virtually concluded its labors and voted upon a report. What is the result? What, after many months of searching inquiry and after the expenditure of a large sum of money, has it discovered? A mare's nest; nothing more. A majority of the members have agreed to censure the President, finding no ground for impeachment. Of course they must do something to endeavor to save themselves, Congress, and the Republican party from ridicule; and they could do nothing less than make up a case for censure. And what was the nature of the investigations of this Committee of narrow-minded blockheads? Great questions of public policy? No; they were chiefly confined to matters of a private nature—of miserable gossip and hearsay twaddle of Tom, Dick, and Harry. These sapient committee-men were anxious to know what the Prestdent drank and how much he drank; whether he drank Bourbon whisky or wine; how much water he mixed with it; if he used sugar, and how many times a day he took his toddy. They wanted to know who went in the front door and who in the back door of the White House, with a great deal more of such contemptible and impertinent stuff. Such has been the work in which they were engaged for months, and such is the result.

But the greater part by far of the members of Congress have shown themselves to be in other respects narrow-minded blockheads. Look, for example, at their policy in keeping the wounds of the war open so long for mere partisan purposes, when the country needs peace, restoration, and harmony, in order to stimulate the productions of the South, to relieve us of the immense expenses of a large military establishment and the Freedmen's Bureau, and to enable us to meet the enormous demands of the Treasury Department. Look at the acts passed for bounties, for jobs of every description, and to protect certain local interests by burdening and restraining the industry of the country generally. The most rigid economy is needed, if the country is to be saved from an addition to the debt, or if either the interest or principal of the present stupendous debt is to be paid. The utmost freedom should have been given to industry and trade, and production should have been stimulated by removing as far as possible the burdens upon it. But instead of that the most lavish and reckless expenditures have been made, and industry has been burdened and paralyzed to the utmost limit of forbearance. Look at the stupidity of Congress in giving to the national banks, a monstrous and dangerous institution, the profits of a national circulation worth over twenty millions a year; a currency of three hundred millions, the profits of which rightly belong to the Government and the people, and which should be saved and applied to the extinguishment of the debt. Look, too, at the insane attempts to contract the currency, and thereby to reduce the means and increase the burdens at a time when money should be abundant, in order to increase production and to bear the weight of debt and taxation. Never were there such blockheads composing a great legislative body. Never was a country so much in need of statesmen.

What shall we say of the Secretary of the Treasury? Mr. McCulloch, through his recommendations to Congress and through his imbecile management of his department, has been greatly instrumental in bringing us to a condition verging upon bankrnptcy. We say verging upon bankruptcy, because the Treasury is being emptied faster than it is supplied. The expenditures are greater than the income, and the national debt, instead of being reduced, hereafter is likely to be increased. He, of course, is a national bank man; for he cannot see beyond bank interests. Banking was his vocation, and though he may be capable of managing a small country bank, he has no conception of national finances. He recommended a contraction of the currency, and proceeded to contract it as far as Congress stupidly gave the power, until he found danger staring him in the face. Instead of letting the volume of currency remain as it was, particularly as the country was prospering and the debt being paid, until a large portion of the whole of the debt could be liquidated in the same depreciated money in which it was taken, he wanted to force specie payments, and thus compel the people to pay, with less means, thirty to forty per cent. more than they ever received or ought to pay. The term "narrow-minded blockhead," which Horace Greeley used to the Loyal League Club, may be very fitly applied to him. He should leave the Treasury Department to abler hands, and go back to his small brokerage business in the country. We want no other currency than what we have, except that greenbacks should be substituted for the national bank circulation. We want the debt to be paid in this currency, and the country to grow up gradually and naturally to specie payments.

The consequence will be that, if the country and the Treasury Department continue to be governed by narrow-minded blockheads, the people will soon get uneasy under the weight of debt and taxation. They will not be willing to pay for the misgovernment and extravagance of partisans and imbeciles. We shall soon hear the word repudiation uttered, much as bondholders dread it. This country is not without examples. Great nations have created enormous debts in struggles for national existence, and afterwards repudiated them. Where is the debt of France, created before and during the great Revolution? The sponge was used there mercilessly. England, even, virtually repudiated her debt in part by reducing the interest. Other striking examples could be adduced to show the danger of repudiation when a people are goaded by misgovernment, or the weight of debt becomes insupportable. The danger is greater when the law-making power is in the hands of the whole people—the tax-payers, who would have little sympathy with the bondholders or capitalists, should they find themselves deceived or oppressed. We say, then, to Congress, to the administration, and to all interested in the payment of the debt, beware what you do, or you will hear that terrible word, repudiation, uttered sooner and louder than you may believe.

Fruit and Grain Prospects.

From the Tribune.

The prospects for fruit through the whole country never were more flattering. It is too late for frosts to do any damage, and only the curculio and some other insects can diminish the yield; but whatever they may do will be insignificant.

Strawberries have been received from Virginia, and now are arriving from Delaware and Maryland. In a very few days we shall have them from New Jersey. The amount planted and to be marketed is larger than in any other year, not only in the vicinity of New York, but of all other cities and towns in the country. Whether they will sell at a reduced price remains to be seen. To the grower this is an important question. He is expecting that prices will keep up, because a taste for fruit has been cultivated, and has only kept pace with increased planting. Peaches will be in full supply. Scarcely a peach orchard will fail to bear. In localities where this fruit has been abandoned, the fruit trees that here and there remain are seen loaded with fruit, and even old and apparently withered branches bear their toothsome burdens. As everybody likes peaches, so that a cultivation of a taste for them was impossible, prices will not exceed those of ordinary years, though it must be considered that large supplies will be needed for canning, as only a very small stock was put up last season. The first arrivals are expected from Virginia, as the orchards further South during the war went to decay. Raspberries and other small fruits will be abundant. Doolittle's Black Cap is growing in favor, and this year will first appear in many markets. A few of the new varieties of blackberries will be offered, and those interested will be enabled to compare them with the Lawton, which is not only late, but so sour that a substitute is greatly needed. The prospect for wheat and other small grain still is good, and this not only through the Eastern, Middle, and Western States, but also through the whole South. In some of the Cotton States where wheat seldom was sown they have many nice fields, which form a rare and beautiful sight. Regarding corn, the prospect at present, particularly in the West, is not very bright. In the Eastern and Middle States all the uplands intended for corn, and all the valleys, if sufficiently dry, have been planted within the last ten days, and, as the weather is warm, the shoots are rapidly appearing above ground.

The weather is still wet. In the West large fields are unploughed because they lay low. In other sections, where planting was done early, so much cold weather followed that a great deal of seed rotted, and replanting is unavoidable. Where ground was ploughed in the fall and ridged up the seed is sound, and these few days of warm weather are bringing it up. Still, a large breadth remains unplanted, and only dry weather will permit the farmer to work. As the days now are long, and the sun very hot, ground will dry rapidly, and if corn is planted any time within two weeks, and an average season follow, we can have a good crop yet; for in the great corn region the variety planted will mature in from ninety to a hundred days.

[Under Which Greeley, Republicans?

From the World.

When the Constitutional Convention returns from burying Mr. Hiscock and praising him to its task of framing a constitution for the State of New York, its members, the majority at any rate, will have to consider whether they will follow, in the discharge of their duties to their party and their State, the example of the author of a recent letter to the Union League Club, or that of a somewhat obstreperous and forth-putting member from Westchester by the name of Greeley. The vigorous epistolarian who rated his duty to his country, to the laws, and to himself as a magnanimous patriot so much more highly than his duty as a member of the Republican party and of the Loyal League Club, sets up one standard of action. The member at large from Westchester, who admits with reluctance that half the people of New York are Democrats, but is quite sure that the Republicans have a majority in the Constitutional Convention, wants them to "assume the job," and proposes himself to boss it, sets up quite another standard of duty. It is for the Republican members to make their choice. They cannot serve these two masters. They must either be partisans or they must be patriots. Under which Greeley, Republicans? Greeley of Westchester, or Greeley of Union Square?

If they prefer to be patriots they will refuse again to go into a party caucus. They will bring to the debates of the Convention and of the committee rooms their best attention and intelligence, not a surrendered, transferred, concluded judgment. They will seek to make the supreme law under which we must all live the best law for all; and, since they themselves are no more citizens than their bitterest political opponents, they will seek to frame a law as acceptable to those opponents as to themselves. They will not confound the struggles of the stump with the debates of a law-framing convention, nor imagine that party platforms are to be the substructure of a constitution. They will welcome rather than repulse the suggestions of the minority, and prefer conciliating their support of the final draft above enduring their defeat in a contest over its adoption. They will conclude nothing in a caucus, hardly those things for which a caucus would vote unanimously. They will debate everything freely and fairly, and with a determination to make the minority morally as responsible for the Constitution as they themselves are to be. They will use their intellectual power first, their numerical power last, esteeming a victory where votes are weighed rather than counted better suited to the character of a Constitutional Convention. They will esteem the duty which they owe to their party to be only that, in such a body, which they owe to their fellow-citizens and the State, and not as being a more bounden duty to the men who voted for themselves than the men who voted for their opponents. Because, in free Governments political contests ought to be waged upon and above their constitutions. "Her Majesty's Government" and "Her Majesty's opposition," are not finer phrases than we can understand and apply in a republic, and they signify nothing unless it be that there is a constitution, a supreme law, behind both.

It will be easier work to be caucus partisans according to the advice of the member at large from Westchester. That will reduce the bulk of the Convention at once by more than a half. To proclaim the decisions of the majority of the majority—less than a third of the Convention—will be easier than to guide the decisions of the whole body. To manage a caucus will be far less difficult than to persuade a convention. Certainly in this way the Constitution can be more easily built into the likeness of some Syracuse platform; and certainly in this way the solemn choice of a form and structure of government can be levelled to our annual fights over its administration. Certainly, in this way which Mr. Greeley of Westchester advises and inaugurates by his language, his demeanor, and his advice, the influence of one-half of the people of the State of New York, in the framing of their fundamental law, can be reduced to zero; easily thus the practical sagacity, the learning, the experience, the wishes (perhaps even the mere wishes of two millions of people ought to count for something) which the Democratic party have contributed to the Convention, may be chucked out of the window the first week of the Convention's sittings, and the Republican party have it all their own way, with Greeley alone to "boss the job," and make a supreme law for all the rest of his fellow-citizens. This is certainly the easier course. To be partisans is always easier than to be patriots.

When the Convention returns from burying Hiscock, and praising him, its members will have it to consider whether it is best worth while to study the scriptures addressed to the faithful in Union Square, or to execute the threatenings and slaughter breathed out by Mr. Greeley in the Assembly chamber.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE,

MAY 15, 1867.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, held March 12, 1867, the following Preamble and Resolutions were adopted:—

Whereas, In a republican form of government it is of the highest importance that the delegates of the people, to whom the sovereign power is entrusted, should be so selected as to truly represent the body politic, and there being no provision of law whereby the people may be organized for the purpose of such selection, and all parties having recognized the necessity of such organization by the formation of voluntary associations for this purpose, and

Whereas, There are grave defects existing under the present system of voluntary organization, which it is believed may be corrected by suitable provisions of law; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Board of Directors of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA, that the Secretary be and is hereby directed to offer eleven hundred dollars in prizes for essays on the legal organization of the people to select candidates for office, the prizes to be as follows, viz.:—

The sum of five hundred dollars for that essay which, in the judgment of the Board, shall be first in the order of merit;

Three hundred dollars for the second;

Two hundred for the third, and

One hundred for the fourth.

The conditions upon which these prizes offered are as follows, viz.:—

First. All essays competing for these prizes must be addressed to GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary of the Union League of Philadelphia, and must be received by him before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, and no communication having the author's name attached, or with any other indication of origin, will be considered.

Second. Accompanying every competing essay, the author must enclose his name and address within a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Union League. After the awards have been made, the envelopes accompanying the successful essays shall be opened, and the authors notified of the result.

Third. All competing essays shall become the property of the Union League; but no publication of rejected essays, or the names of their authors, shall be made without consent of the authors in writing.

By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. BOKER,
SECRETARY.

5 16 1m

OLD RYE WHISKIES.

TRADE CIRCULAR.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1867.

Having, since 1st January, diligently searched all the markets where OLD WHISKIES are generally to be found, as well as the regions producing them, and having bought up all good lots held at reasonable prices, we are now fully prepared to meet the growing demand of the TRADE for our regular standard Acme grades.

Our stock of REALLY VERY OLD RYE WHISKIES being, previous to January 1, the largest and best held by any one house, is now, by reason of these most extensive purchases, doubly so. In addition to the immense amount of stock in our Stores, Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street, we have eight floors of Paterson's extensive Warehouses filled with choice lots of Whiskies, both FREE and in BOND.

Foreseeing an eventual great scarcity of Whiskies having two, three, and more summers upon them (and which scarcity now exists), we have, during the last four years, uniformly availed ourselves of the momentary periods of dullness and depression of the Trade to quietly gather stock, thereby saving the frequent and increasing advances in price. So scarce has stock become, that even since the publication of our last Circular (February 25) an advance of $1@2 per gallon has taken place in Fine Whiskies possessing three to ten years' age. As to bonded Fine Rye Whiskies of one and two summers, an advance has been realized in same time of 25@75c. per gallon, according to quality and brand.

Dealers desirous of laying away lots of fine Rye Whisky, for improvement and investment, during the summer, can be accommodated on most advantageous terms.

Our principal, Mr. H. S. Hannis, has for the last seventeen years given his devoted and almost exclusive attention to the cultivation of this one branch of the liquor trade, gaining thereby, perhaps, more practical experience and good judgment in the selection of the right material for improvement by age than any one now engaged in the business. For these reasons, together with possessing ample facilities in every other respect, and the at all times requisite will to do well, our customers and the trade may rest assured that the advantages offered them are manifest and manifold.

6 6 2t*

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.—THE FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, May 23, 1867.

A General Meeting of the Stockholders of The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia will be held at the BANKING HOUSE, on SATURDAY, the 29th day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon, for the purpose of taking into consideration and deciding upon amendments of the Third and Fifth of the Articles of Association of the said Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

5 23 1J29

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

Carpetings, Canton Mattings, Oil Cloths,
Great Variety, Lowest Cash Prices.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET,

(Below the Girard House).

REMOVED.

OUR BEDDING STORE

IS REMOVED

FROM THE OLD STAND TO

No. 11 South NINTH Street,

5 27 B. L. KNIGHT & SON.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, April 16, 1867.—The "Republican State Convention" will meet at the "Herdic House," in Williamsport, on WEDNESDAY, the 26th day of June next, at 10 o'clock A. M., to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and to initiate proper measures for the ensuing State canvass.

As heretofore, the Convention will be composed of Representative and Senatorial Delegates, chosen in the usual way, and equal in number to the whole of the Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly.

By order of the State Central Committee.

F. JORDAN, Chairman.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLEY, J. ROBLEY DUNGLISON, } Secretaries. 5 20 31t

IMPORTANT TO STEAMBOAT CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—By an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, passed on the 9th of April, 1867, all captains, or owners of steamboats or other vessels, are prohibited from landing excursion or pic-nic parties on the banks or wharves of the Delaware river, at or near Delanco, or Florence Heights, or the Rancocas river, etc., etc., under a penalty of ten dollars for each and every person so landed or disembarked, and shall be liable to arrest, and for all damages that may be committed by such excursion or pic-nic parties to the property or persons of the citizens or residents of the county of Burlington.

6 5 4t*

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1867.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Cash on and after May 20.

They have also declared an EXTRA DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT., based upon profits earned prior to January 1, 1867, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in Stock on and after May 30, at its par value of Fifty Dollars per share—the shares for Stock Dividend to be dated May 1, 1867.

Scrip Certificates will be issued for fractional parts of Shares; said Scrip will not be entitled to any Interest or Dividend, but will be convertible into Stock when presented in sums of Fifty Dollars.

Powers of attorney for collection of Dividends can be had on application at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. THIRD Street.

5 4 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. JUNE 1, 1867.

Proposals will be received at this office, No. 30 S. SEVENTH Street, until noon of the 1st day of July, for the sale to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works of the Stock in the Germantown, Richmond, Manyunk, and Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Companies, to be used as investments for the Sinking Fund of said Companies.

6 4 1m BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION OF Directors of the CHESNUT HILL IRON ORE COMPANY will be held at No. 327 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia, on the 17th June, 1867, at 12 o'clock M.

5 31 12t P. R. PYNE, Secretary.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Abscesses of many years standing, have yielded under a short course of these antiseptic and detergent medicines. The Ointment cleanses the sore of all irritating purulent matter, and imbues the fibres and tissues with new life and vigor, while the Pills, purifying the blood, neutralize the noxious humors and expel them from the system. In skin diseases of whatever character, tumors, old sores, ulcerated legs, etc., the action of these remedies is safe and certain.

Sold by all Druggists. 6 1 sm5t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 6 1m w f

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
2 8 6mwsm UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

AND DEALERS IN

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

5 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,

1 11 No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY— The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Inventor of Poudrette,
9 10 3 GOLDSMITH' ALLEY, LIBRARY Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE FREEDMEN.

An Interesting Meeting Held in the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Aid of the Freedmen's Society—Addresses by Rev. Dr. Cook, Rev. George Hughes, Rev. R. Meredith, and Others.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

It is a well-known fact, which needs no elaboration, that wherever a missionary field has been developed, or wherever missionary work was to be done, the Methodist Episcopal Church has ever been one of the first to send out its ministers and Christian teachers for the enlightenment of darkened minds and the evangelization of benighted hearts. Last evening a very interesting meeting was held in the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church (Rev. Dr. Jackson's), in furtherance of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Philadelphia Annual Conference. There was a fair attendance, but evidently there was a slight misunderstanding as to the hour of commencement. At a quarter-past 8 o'clock the exercises of the evening were opened with the singing of "America" by the large choir. The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Jackson, then offered prayer. The Rev. Dr. Cook, President of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Philadelphia Annual Conference for the M. E Church, presided. Upon taking the chair, and while speaking of the origin of the Freedmen's Aid Society, and of the interest now left for those who once were bondmen, he said:—

For many years a dark, portentous cloud hung over this happy land. Many anxious inquiries were made with reference to the best possible means for dispersing it, or for preparing for the threatened storm. There were three classes in the community—the pro-slavery men, the friends of humanity, who were regarded as "practicals," and other friends who were regarded as "immediates." Thoughts were exchanged, plans were devised, societies were organized; yet there hung that prophetic cloud, until Providence Himself solved the difficulty, stepped forth, and in the midst of the din of battle and the tremendous surges of the war-billows that were rushing across the land—*spoke!* and it was done! Four millions of slaves were made freemen! He spoke through the agency of one we all delight to honor, and whose memory is dear to our country, and never can be erased from the hearts of our countrymen. It never can fall while that of Washington dwells in the American bosom. But the work when he spoke was but half done; the remainder is yet to be accomplished. This meeting is called this evening for the purpose of setting before the people what are the necessities of the case, what is proposed to be done to accomplish God's great work in making men of chattels, and to inspire the hearts of the people at large with a love for the work, that it may in due time obtain a victory far more bloodless than that which broke the chains of that host of Southern slaves.

Concluding with an appeal entreating sympathy for the freedmen, and an earnest public interest in their welfare, the speaker in appropriate remarks introduced the Rev. George Hughes, the agent of the Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church:—

Mr Hughes remarked that the audience had not assembled to hear discussed any political issue, or to advance the interest of any political organization. They had assembled in a Christian capacity, to consider the great moral and religious questions which affect the moral and religious interests of our country, and which have a bearing upon the extension of the freedmen's cause, and their individual elevation. The progress and termination of the great struggle in which the people have been engaged, as a nation, have developed these questions. At an early period, at the dawn of the freedman's freedom, the Methodist Church looked at the great fact that the close of the war had brought with it the liberation of 4,000,000 of human beings who had been held in the degradation of servitude for centuries; and desiring to enter every door that had been providentially opened in any part of the universe, for the uplifting of its fellow-men, was disposed at once to command all her resources, and enter upon this new field in the Christian activities and labor. And the prominent minds of the Church, looking abroad over the vast tract of country which had been the home of the slave, witnessing this sudden liberation by the results of a prolonged and hard-fought struggle, saw that it was an indispensable necessity, and of vital importance to the future standing of all political and religious interests of the nation, that they should be educated—elevated from their stations of degradation—and should be brought under the benign influence of the power of earnest Christian catechetical culture.

Until August of 1866 the Methodist Episcopal Church had acted in concert with other Christian denominations. But they each in turn severing their connection with this heterogeneous organization, and forming denominational societies, it was thought that the Methodist Church should do something in the same manner. It was seen that we could not prosecute our missionary work in the South without this further aid, nor could the Church Extension work be prosecuted without this other great auxiliary. Consequently a convention of prominent ministers and laymen, meeting in the city of Cincinnati in August last, resolved to organize this Freedmen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, arranging to have a representation in the Board of Managers from each of the Annual Conferences. Subsequently the bishops, in looking over the field of proposed labor, fully recognized the importance of the work, and issued an address to the churches, in which they declared that the necessities of the work were such that the school must be planted alongside of the church in the South; that the Christian teacher must go forth in connection with the Christian missionary, to lay deep and broad the true foundations of the moral and religious superstructure it was proposed to erect in the Southern country.

The society, which has been but a few months in operation, has already established some forty or fifty schools at points where our missionary work is thought to be most important. Teachers have been put in the field; and just as far as the Church furnishes the means, there will be untold numbers of Christian men and women to exert their influence, in bringing their power of soul and mind to bear upon this great labor at the South.

The great object of the intellectual and moral elevation of these freedmen is one which appeals to every Christian heart, and especially to the mind and heart of every Methodist man and woman—for it has been emphatically said of Methodism, that "it is Christianity in earnest." Thus being earnest in any work which is put upon them, there is but one inquiry for their consideration, "Does God open a door in that direction?" If he does, this is our work! Immediately advance its forces—let us enter the door and take possession of the field. For Methodism is ever engaged in any labor, in foreign lands or upon the soil of our own country, that would tend to the enlightenment of ignorant people. Wherever the work was found, their ready hands, prompted by willing hearts, were ready for the work.

It is a question—this of the proper education of the freedmen—which must largely engage the attention of every Christian in the land, and of every intelligent patriot who looks for the progress of our own country in the evangelization of these negro men who are coming into the dawn of true liberty from the darkness of degrading servitude. It should move the energies of every good man and woman; it should awake within them an interest in this great work that would soon give practical results, and every man would perform his office in the lifting of three millions of souls to God—what the heart found for it to do. And with such a grand influence as the co-working of hands and hearts would give, we might go forward with the perfecting of this noble object, when schools and churches would spring up throughout all the land, and with elevation of the mind the soul would be taught its God.

Rev. Mr. Meredith, of Newark, New Jersey, was then introduced. He said:—

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen:—It seems to me we all must hold the same opinion upon the subject that is brought before us this evening. There cannot be, in such an audience as this, gathered in a Methodist Church in Philadelphia, any difference of opinion as to the necessity and obligation of educating the colored people of this country—the freedmen. And the question arises in my mind, since we all believe alike, what is the use of any further talk? It is necessary sometimes to do more than believe a thing, it is necessary to feel it. And we did not always get everything into our hearts that we get into our heads. I wish, to-night, that I might be able to say something, to present this matter to you in some light that would make you feel it like a fire in your bones, that would stir you to action, as well as believing it.

We are called together to-night that we may become interested in this matter; that we may be made to feel it; that we may take the Freedmen's Aid society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to our hearts, and promise, God helping, so to labor for it as is us lies. It seems to me that there are good arguments to be found in support of this society, and its efforts and design, and a strong appeals to be made on this subject as on any other that can claim our attention.

Let us look at this Freemen's Aid Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At first sight it would seem as if the education of the colored people of this country was to be supported by the very same arguments that were adduced to support the claim of education for the masses of the poor; and it is true there is not an argument that can be used to sustain the claim for the education of the masses in this country that does not apply to these masses—the colored people of the South. But there are peculiar circumstances attached to these people. They have a peculiar history. They stand to-day in a very peculiar position in society. They are the "freedmen." There is something in that very word that is *striking*. There is something in the very term that arrests the attention, and brings a man to ask the question—"What does it mean?"

When I ask "What is the difference between the freemen and the freedmen?" I am reminded that there are associations clustering around this second word freedmen, and my mind is thrown back again to the history of the past century; and I remember that while the mighty wheel of our history has been revolving, with all its glorious combinations and magnificent uses, there has been in the middle of that wheel another rolling backward. We have been witnessing the most cursed institution the sun of God ever shone upon.

We have been enlarging four millions of people, and we would never have set them free until the judgment day, only God came down and broke the bonds Himself. All the friends of humanity in this country (and there were many) dared to claim was that slavery should be restricted within the limits it then occupied. The great mass of the people never thought or claiming the abolition of slavery.

As Christians, it is binding upon every man of us to do our part in securing these souls for Christ and shedding abroad among them the light of Divine Truth. Get it into their hearts, and then there will be no fear of the Popish priests obtaining control over them.

These men claim our aid not only as Christians, but as patriots; and now I appeal to every man and woman here, that lives in this country, that has sacrificed anything for the perpetuation of the glorious Government under which we are permitted to live—I appeal to you that these men in the South have a claim upon you for aid upon the score of gratitude.

If you love your country you ought to love and aid them and because it is a glorious fact. It will be looked upon a century hence, as one of the grandest facts recorded upon the pages of history that these colored men in the South, found in slavery, and surrounded by the cruel power of their masters, were true to this Government, true to the old flag. There are men scattered all over the North to-night who can bear testimony to the friendly offices of many a colored man as guide as they wandered through the grass and brush to get away from Andersonville or Belle Island, or some other hell on earth, the creation of the "Southern Confederacy."

They desired for a long time to help us fight, but we would not consent until God struck us on the thigh, and gave us to understand that we would not prevail by ourselves. They turned out 200,000 strong, and Fort Wagner, Port Hudson, and the battle-fields of Richmond tell their glorious story. We owe them something. In the name of God, let us give it to them.

God calls you to this work. Can there be any doubt about it? Has He not come down Himself in the last six years? Haven't you seen Him in the whirlwind of war? Have you not seen Him in the earthquake that broke the chains of 4,000,000 of people?

The speaker continued in the same strain at considerable length and was listened to with deep attention. Addresses were made by other gentlemen.

CITY COUNCILS.—The regular meetings of Councils were held yesterday afternoon. The business was this:

Select Branch.—President Spering was in the chair.

A large number of private communications were presented, asking for facilities for gas and water, paving, grading, &c.

One was received from residents of Swain and Fifteenth streets, complaining that those streets were in a condition so foul as to peril the health of those residing upon them.

This was referred to the Committee on Health.

A note was received from ex-Councilman John Q. Ginodo, offering to the city, for the purposes of a House of Correction, at a price of one thousand dollars per acre, a piece of ground, corner of Nicetown lane and Haverford road.

A remonstrance was received from citizens of the Seventh precinct of the Twelfth ward, against the change proposed in the place of voting in that district.

A note was received, numerously signed, asking for gas lamps in Norris, from Second to Fourth streets.

A memorandum was received from the Mayor, stating that the Park Commissioners had organized thus:

Morton McMichael President; Vice President, Major General Meade; Secretary, John F. Marcer, President of Common Council; Treasurer, N. B. Browne.

The Mayor's note further sets forth that the Commission is now ready to take charge and assume the care and direction of the improvements intended by the city.

A resolution was introduced by Mr. King instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to pave Julianna street. This was referred to the Committee on Highways.

A resolution fixing July 11 as the beginning of a vacation to last until September 11, for both branches of Councils, was passed by this body.

A resolution to lay water pipe in Dickerson street was passed.

An ordinance to refund certain twice paid water rents was postponed until next week.

A resolution requesting the Committee on Water to inform Councils whether the amount asked to be refunded had ever really been paid into the city treasury was offered by Mr. Bumm and passed.

An ordinance was passed authorizing the laying of water pipe in Dickerson street, Columbia avenue, Thirty-fourth street, east Walnut lane, Wakefield, Jefferson and Somerset streets.

A resolution was offered changing the place of voting in the First precinct, Twenty-second ward, to the Washington House. Referred to the Committee on Police.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Smith that persons selling produce in the public streets shall pay a license for the use of the highways. Referred to the Committee on Markets.

A resolution was offered extending the hospitalities of the city to the Mayor, Councils and School Board of Baltimore, who come here to visit our public institutions, and who will arrive on Sunday evening. Adopted.

Mr. Bumm offered a resolution that proceedings be introduced against all alderman who have not made returns of fines to the city treasury as required by law. Adopted.

A resolution by Mr. Barlow, to lay water pipe in Tasker and other contiguous streets, was passed.

An ordinance compelling fire companies to attach spark arrestors to their steamers was referred.

A resolution from Common Council to offer $500 for the arrest of the murderer of Col. Riddle was debated at length, and concurred in.

A resolution was offered instructing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to pave certain footways in Wallace and Mount Vernon streets, unless the owners do. Passed.

The question of electing Trustees of Girard College now came up.

A motion was made to postpone the election until next week by Col. Page, who hoped that the caucus would reconsider their nominations, and restore the name of Mr. Charles E. Lex, which they had stricken off. In pursuance of his duty Mr. Lex had prosecuted the late City Commissioners. Mr. Page produced the bill of indictment against them, with the names of the witnesses indorsed upon it. That case had never come to trial, and for the performance of his duty Mr. Lex was now persecuted by the politicians.

Some piquant debate followed, and the motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. Smith offered an ordinance to create fifteen sanitary inspectors, to serve for the three summer months, which was referred. Adjourned.

Common Branch.—The Chamber was called to order at a quarter past three o'clock, President Marcer in the chair.

The Mayor, by a communication, notified Councils of the organization of the Park Commission.

Mr. Littleton offered the following resolution, which was passed:

Resolved, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to offer a reward of $500 for the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Col. Wm. Riddle, and of the accessories to his murder, and of the persons in any way engaged in the attack upon him which resulted in his death.

Mr. Smith submitted a resolution directing the Chief Commissioner of Highways to notify the property owners on Green, Mount Vernon and Wallace streets, from Broad to Fifteenth streets, to pave the footways on said streets.

Mr. Wagner read in place an ordinance making an appropriation of $25,000 to the Board of Health, in order to promote the greater personal and public cleanliness of the city.

Mr. Hancock offered the following substitute:

Whereas, The newspapers of the city, Board of Health and Judge of the Supreme Court have made sundry uncalled for and malicious attacks on the Councils of Philadelphia for not making an appropriation to the Board of Health for sanitary purposes; and whereas, an appropriation of $67,400 was made to said Board of Health for that purpose, to be used during this year; and whereas, these Councils are not censurable for not making said appropriation to said Board, as they believe they represent the wishes of their constituents, and are better able to understand the wants of the people, and have no faith in said Board to expend said money judiciously; and believing that the Judge of the Supreme Court referred to had better attend to his duties as a Judge, instead of stooping to berate a body of men, and interfering with matters that he knows nothing of; therefore,

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, that the sum of $40,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay for the removal of nuisances, and for the sanitary officers of the city of Philadelphia, in view of the approach of cholera.

Section 2. That the supervisors of the different wards be and they are hereby empowered to examine and ascertain the condition of the streets, houses, &c., and report the same to the lieutenants of the different police districts, who shall report the same to the Mayor, who shall forthwith proceed to remove the same, and the expenses incurred shall be paid out of the above appropriation.

Section 3. Warrants for said appropriation shall be drawn by the Mayor, in conformity with existing ordinances.

Mr. Hancock spoke in favor of his bill. He believed in making an appropriation for the removal of nuisances during the summer, but he was opposed to the money going to the Board of Health, to be expended by them. He thought the Mayor should superintend the removal of nuisances, and the money should be appropriated to him, and not to a body who cannot give an account of how they expend their appropriations. Mr. Hancock inquired what became of the money appropriated to the Board last year? He knew that inspectors were appointed, whose duty it was to order the cleansing of cesspools, at the expense of the owners of property visited, but not out of the money appropriated to the Board.

Mr. Hancock spoke in severe terms of the Judge of the Supreme Court, whom he argued had censured Councils for not making the appropriation to the Board, and who had written a letter to the Governor, prevailing upon him to convene the Legislature.

Mr. Wagner considered Mr. Hancock's attack on the Judge as unjust. He said the letter had been written previous to the adjournment of the Legislature. As to the appropriation, he was in favor of passing it, and the Board of Health, being established for sanitary purposes, should have the expending of the same. He said the Board of Health consists of gentlemen, and their honesty was not doubted. The money appropriated to the Board last year was spent judiciously, and in support of this he cited the few cases of cholera that occurred in this city during last summer in comparison with the many in other cities. He considered that the money was actually necessary at the present time, as the various streets were in a filthy condition.

Mr. Evans was in favor of referring the matter to the Committee on Law.

Mr. Bardsley moved to refer to a joint special committee of five from each Chamber, for investigation into the alleged abuses of the Board of Health, and to report on Thursday, the 20th inst.

The motion was agreed to, and the Chair appointed Messrs. Bardsley, Simpson, Billington, Evans and Kennedy, on the part of Common Council.

The Chamber then went into an election for three directors of Girard College.

Mr. Martin nominated J. L. Boswell, George Truman, Jr., and Thornton Conrow.

Mr. Dillon nominated Charles Welsh, Richard Vaux and John W. Lee.

On a vote being taken, the first named were elected.

A resolution inviting Select Council to meet Common Council in joint convention on June 20, to elect police magistrates, one member of the Board of Health, and a member of the Guardians of the Poor, was passed.

The subject of erecting new municipal buildings was called up and discussed for nearly two hours. The greater part of the members argued that the city was not in proper condition to raise money to erect the buildings proposed, and therefore they would vote for postponing the matter.

On motion the Chamber adjourned.

INQUEST IN THE CASE OF LIEUT. COL. WILLIAM RIDDLE.—The Coroner continued his investigation yesterday afternoon into the cause of the death of Lieutenant Colonel William Riddle. The testimony was this:

Andrew Crawford, sworn—Was sitting at Seventh and Lombard streets when I heard the disturbance; the men walked up the street and turned back before I got up to the place where the disturbance took place..

William Riley, sworn—On the evening of May 7 was sitting in the hotel of John Clendening; there were present John Clendening, Henry Reese, Mr. Hoone and one or two others; while we were talking there was a noise; Reese and Hoone went out the door; soon after I heard the exclamation, "Oh, my God;" I went down to where the noise was heard; saw a man staggering; he said he had come to see the Assessor, and had been badly abused; then I saw that gentleman come out of the door, pointing to Mr. Riddle, brother of deceased; Mr. Riddle said to his brother, "we had better go;" I moved off a few steps, and one of the men said, "I have lost my hat, umbrella and cane;" he wanted to go in; he said he would like to go in; I told him he had better not go in; Andrew Coffin brought out something in his hand and gave it to one of the men; I saw Samuel Cliff, Henry Reese, Henry Hoone, Jr.; Samuel Cliff and others said they saw the fight; I did not see any of the row, I heard a remark that a man named Hornkeith struck the largest man.

Samuel Cliff, sworn—I was present with Mr. Riley at Clendening's with Hoone; we were talking about the southern country and the Indians; we heard a noise outside; I said, "There is a fight;" we then went down to the place; I saw two blows struck at deceased; the man who did it was about fourteen or sixteen inches from the door; the man who struck the blow stood almost behind the corner; deceased's brother then put himself in a fighting attitude; I said to the gentleman bleeding, "You had better go and get your head dressed;" after he had gone a short distance he said, "I have forgot my hat and cane;" I heard some one say that Mr. Hornkeith had hit deceased with a pitcher; I think I was Mr. Clendening who made the statement; the name of the man who struck the blow I believe is William Hornkeith.

Henry Reese, sworn—On the evening of the 7th of May, between the hours of seven and nine, I was sitting in Clendening's, reading a newspaper; I heard a cry on the outside of the house, near the hose house; saw deceased standing with his back towards the south side of the door; I think the man who struck him stood round the corner; I jumped between the parties who were hitting at him; the name of the party is Mr. Kulp, a small man; I saw him strike a blow at deceased; I judge deceased was struck from behind; I took deceased on the curbstone, and then advised him to go away; I walked inside and saw Mr. Ovens standing in the middle of the floor; the pitcher with which the blow was struck was taken from him; I have never heard any one say who struck deceased further than what I have heard this afternoon.

Mr. Stokes, sworn—The gentlemen asked me if Mr. Ovens was in; I told them to step in the back room; Mr. Hornkeith was behind the bar; Mr. Gamble and myself were also behind the bar; I paid but little attention to what was said; a blow was struck; I could not tell who struck the first blow; one man grabbed a pitcher and knocked Mr. Ovens down; I was not out of the bar-room; told the men I would not allow any fighting there; I saw Gamble in the bar-room, also Hornkeith, but did not see them engaged in the row; the door was open after the row; Mr. Ovens was knocked down twice with a pitcher; I think the man who did the striking was a stranger; I don't think Riddle got a scratch on him in the bar-room; Mr. Ovens and Gamble were in the back room when the gentlemen came in; I did not go outside the door when the fight was in progress; I think Ovens went up stairs after he was hurt.

Mrs. Mary Ovens, sworn—I was present during the fight; I did not see any one strike deceased; I went out of the room before seeing any blows struck; I went up stairs.

W. Ovens, sworn—I did not see Riddle struck; about 9 o'clock Col Riddle and his brother came into the bar-room, and asked for Mr. Ovens; he came into the back room or office; Col. Riddle asked me what right I had to send him this paper; I asked him his name, and he told me; I asked him where he resided, and he told me; I also asked him who owned the furniture of this house; he said his mother; I told him that we took him to be the head of the house, and that was the reason we left him the paper; he told me that he had nothing but a silver watch; I asked him if he would not be responsible for his mother's furniture; he said no, she can attend to that herself; I took the paper and went into the bar-room with both of the gentlemen; I put the paper in my drawer, and told him I would fix it myself; I told him if any man would go back on his mother he was a loafer; Mr. J. Riddle said "no, you are a loafer;" he raised his hand, and his brother took a pitcher from the bar and hit me in the head and knocked me down, and both got on me; Mr. Gamble came to assist me and Mr. G. was knocked down also; I was then struck with a cane, which was broken over my arm; Mr. Barclay gave me the piece of cane next day; I was again struck over the head with a pitcher and knocked insensible; I then knew nothing of the affair till next morning; I have not seen Gamble since the affair; I felt sorry that the affair should have happened in my house; Mr. Gamble, Mr. Hornkeith and Mr. Kulp were in the house at the time; the deceased knocked me down; I think Mr. John Riddle knocked me down the second time; Mr. Reese said deceased was struck with a brick.

Dr. Shapleigh, sworn—I made a post-mortem examination; there was a scar from a flesh wound received a long time since on the top of the head; near this there were two partially healed wounds, one of them one and a quarter inches long, the other one inch long; the outer plate of the bone was fractured; the membrane of the brain congested; there was a quantity of matter beneath the membranes; death was caused from inflammation of the membranes of the brain.

Dr. Pancoast was also examined, and corroborated the testimony of Dr. Shapleigh.

The case was then continued until Saturday, at one o'clock.

A COMMITTEE OF SANITARY INSPECTORS.—A Committee of Five, from each branch of Councils, was yesterday appointed in relation to the health and cleanliness of the city, and to investigate specifically any alleged want of effort or attention by the Department of Health in the discharge of their duties. This action is in consequence of the published card of the Board of Health which appeared in our columns, to the effect that the department had been rendered totally inefficient, by reason of Councils having refused the passage of their application for a special appropriation of $25,000 for sanitary purposes, at their meeting last Thursday. This committee will consider the propriety of establishing a Board of Fifteen Sanitary Inspectors, to be appointed by the Mayor, for three months, from the 15th proximo, at a monthly salary of $50 each. The matter will be finally disposed of at the next meeting of Councils.

JUDGE KELLEY SERENADED.—The Hon. Judge Kelley, who has just returned from the South, was complimented with a serenade last evening at his residence, Forty-first and Myrtle streets. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present. After the band had played several airs, the Judge made his appearance, and proceeded to address his friends at some length upon what he saw and heard during his extended trip through the South, embracing the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia. He said on every hand he saw an unusual and varied natural wealth, but the surface of the land had been utterly exhausted in many places by the constant cultivation of corn and cotton.

In reference to the political condition of the South, the Judge said "that the aristocracy of the South were discontented and opposed to the scheme of reconstruction provided by Congress, but the men who had fought in the Confederate army and the mass of the people were in favor of reconstruction." He also said "that there was no necessity to send Northern men South to teach the colored men their political duties, as there were plenty of white men, natives of the South, able and intelligent enough to do all that was required."

In conclusion, the Judge stated "that the best regenerators and reconstructors of the South will be subsoil ploughs, modern agricultural implements, phosphates, and other manures, new and good stock of horned cattle, and machinery to be moved by the great water power running through all the States he had visited. These, with a small capital and a fair degree of enterprise and industry, would do more to regenerate the South than all the moral and religious teachings, valuable as they are, could accomplish in ten or twenty years."

REARRANGEMENT OF THE NINETEENTH WARD ELECTION DISTRICTS.—In Select Council yesterday an ordinance was adopted to rearrange and fix the boundary lines of the election divisions of the Nineteenth Ward, and to increase the number of divisions therein. By its provisions the Tenth Division is bounded as follows:—

Beginning at the N. E. corner of York and Emerald streets; thence along Emerald to Otis street; thence along Otis street to Frankford road; thence along said road to York street; and thence along York street to the place of beginning. The elections to be held at the house of John Taylor, corner of Lila and Amber streets.

A new division is created called the Fourteenth, bounded as follows:—Beginning at the southeast corner of Second and York streets; thence along Second street to Otis street; thence along Otis street to Coral street; thence along Coral street to York street, and thence along York street to the place of beginning; and the election shall be held at the house of Anton Koerner, corner of Front and Dauphin streets.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, and Thirteenth Divisions remain unchanged.

A GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL IN PROSPECTIVE.—Our citizens will soon have a glorious treat in the shape of a grand vocal and instrumental musical festival—the tenth Saengerfest. Preparations for this occasion have been engaging the earnest attention of all the musical organizations of the Middle, Eastern, and a portion of the Southern States. It will take place next month, and promises to surpass all other festivals of a similar nature that have been held in past years.

THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS. — Some months since a committee was appointed by Councils to report upon the propriety of the city purchasing the Philadelphia Gas Works. Before the purchase can be made it is necessary to obtain the consent of the holders of the Gas loan to exchange the certificates now held by them for those issued by the city. A circular was sent to these parties, but up to the present time answers have only been received from those holding about $50,000 worth of the Gas loan.

AMUSEMENTS.

AT THE NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE, *Cendrilon*, the new Parisian fairy spectacle, continues to attract large audiences. It is one of the most magnificent show-pieces ever produced here. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon first *Cendrilon* matinee. On Monday evening benefit of the sufferers by the late explosion.

AT THE ARCH, *Little Boy Blue* still delights immense numbers of people. Mr. G. L. Fox takes his first benefit this evening. Every one of his friends should make a note of this. To-morrow (Saturday) afternoon first *Little Boy Blue* matinee, when the famous Muffins B. B. C. will appear in a champion game.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Joe Jefferson takes his first benefit, and will appear in *Rip Van Winkle*, supported by Miss Susan Denin and the whole company.

AT THE AMERICAN the *Demon Dance* (essence of the *Black Crook*) will be presented for the general benefit of the public, with other good things.

THE SOUTHERN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.—The Subscriber acknowledges the receipt of the following sums for the above fund, since May 30:

Sunday School First Presbyterian Church, Washington, Ohio,	$10 00
J. J. Gallagher,	25 00
U E Cleghorn,	50 00
John Tatum & Co.,	20 00
Cash per Henry Lewis,	1 00
do. do.,	25 00
Brooks, Metter & Co.,	25 00
Jersey Shore, Pa., (additional,)	34 62
St. James (Episcopal) Church, Eckley, Pa.,	71 00
Lloyd, Supplee & Walton,	5 00
Buehler, Howard & Co.,	50 00
Episcopal and Presbyterian Churches, Bedford, Pa.,	23 70
First Presbyterian Church, Delaware City,	32 54
Christ Church, Meadville, Pa.,	146 60
Winsel & Pearce,	25 00
St. John's (Episcopal) Church, Northern Liberties,	23 05
West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company,	100 00
S Gross Fry,	100 00
St. David's (Episcopal) Church, Manayunk,	25 06
G Rhett,	50 00
Schultz & Else,	20 00
——McClees,	25 00
Grace Church, Mount Airy,	32 00
Citizens of Indiana county, Pa.,	214 90
St. Rev. Jas. F. Wood,	500 00
Deerfield county, Pa.,	528 00
Jacksonville, Pa.,	48 95
Evening Bulletin, (additional,)	20 20
The Age, (additional,)	37 67
The Press,	151 84
The Philadelphia Inquirer,	118 77
The North American and U. S. Gazette,	103 17
The Evening Telegraph,	85 44
The Daily News,	41 24
Saucon Congregation,	20 75
The Advent (Episcopal) Church, Philada.,	36 60
R. Patterson & Co.,	500 00
A. Campbell & Co.,	100 00
D. & C. Kelly,	1 00
Miss C. H.,	15 00
Citizens of Butler, Pa.,	30 00
Citizens of Whitestown, Pa.,	39 75
F. Gutekunst,	25 00
Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia,	100 00
Church of Advent (additional),	5 75
Baptist Church, Bloomsburg, Pa.,	13 17
Citizens of Lewistown, Pa.,	116 00
St Paul's Lutheran Church, Allentown, Pa.,	34 30
James B Rogers,	16 00
Henry Hinston,	10 00
Ex-President Jas. Buchanan, Wheatland, Pa.,	200 00
Race street German Reformed Church,	57 00
German Reformed Church, Springhill, Pa.,	50 55
Members of the Bar, by Hon. W. A. Porter,	110 00
Buffalo Presbyterian Church, Hillsboro, Pa.,	61 00
St Matthew's Church, Francisville, Pa.,	20 00
Rev James Scul,	50 00
Sundry subscriptions of ten dollars and under,	272 55
	$4,775 63
Amount previously acknowledged,	83,708 34
Total,	$88,483 97

JAMES M AERTSEN, Treasurer,
S E corner Dock and Walnut sts., Phila.
June 6, 1867. 11

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 26 NORTH WHARVES
AND
No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, [3 2] ELIJAH G. CATTELL

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	4 29	MOON RISES	11 45
SUN SETS	7 28	HIGH WATER	6 01

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
GEO. MORRISON COATES, J. PRICE WETHERILL, JAMES DOUGHERTY, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	May 24
C of Washington	Liverpool	New York	May 25
Maitc	Liverpool	New York	May 28
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Bremen	Southampton	New York	May 28
Alemannia	Southampton	New York	May 29
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	May 29
Propontis	Liverpool	Philada.	June 1
Persia	Liverpool	New York	June 2

FOR EUROPE.

C. of London	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Hibernia	New York	Glasgow	June 8
Arago	New York	Havre	June 8
Borussia	New York	Hamburg	June 8
Tamaico	New York	Havre	June 8
Virginia	New York	Liverpool	June 8
Bellona	New York	London	June 8
Concordia	New York	Antwerp	June 8
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Edinburgh	New York	Liverpool	June 12
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	June 15
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	June 15

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

J.W. Everman	Philada.	Charleston	June 8
Gen. Grant	New York	New Orleans	June 8
R. Chauncey	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Rising Star	New York	Aspinwall	June 11
Columbia	New York	Havana	June 12
Cornica	New York	Havana	June 15
Stars and Stripes	Philada.	Havana	June 15
Tioga	Philada.	New Orleans	June 15
Pioneer	Philada.	Wilmington	June 15
Merrimac	New York	Rio Janeiro	June 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Mechanic, Merriman, Portland, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, Cienfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Sabino, Morrison, New York, Workman & Co.
Schr Phila. Smith, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr M. C. Hart, Hart, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr A. E. Dreibelbies, Morrow, Hudson, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, Quincy Point, Scott & Sons.
Str F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 4 days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons. This is the quickest passage on record, notwithstanding she had to stem a very strong ebb tide all through the bay and river.

Barque Lorena, Long, 11 days from Sombrero, with guano to Muro Phillips. The L. made the round trip in 45 days. Left at Sombrero brig Kossack, Elliott, to sail in two days for Philadelphia. Barque White Wing, Pike, from New York for Laguayra, passed Sombrero 14th ult. Off Charleston, spoke whaling schr William Martin, Senter, with 50 bbls. sperm oil.

Br. barque John Mathues, Loughlin, 14 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with sugar and honey to Geo. W. Bernadou & Bro.

Ital. brig Fortunato, Scala, 90 days from Licata, with brimstone to Powers & Weightman.

Brig Anna, Morrow, 10 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, 21 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Br. brig Regina, Wilkie, 18 days from Ponce, P. R., with molasses to J. Mason & Co.

Schr Merchant, Lloyd, 6 days from Richmond, with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, with mdse. to captain.

Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracy, 2 days from Indian River, with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.

Schr S. C. Filbian, Tutt, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr S. P. Chase, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Connell, 1 day from Magnolia with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Young America, Clinton, 1 day from Port Deposit, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Sarah Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

U. S. steamer Massachusetts, Holly, hence, at Boston 5th inst., with 40c seaman.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia, via Havana, arrived at New Orleans 1st inst.

Barque Margaretha Blanca, Hoepner, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Brig T. Matthews, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall River 5th inst.

Brig Mountain Eagle, Sherman, for Philadelphia, at Havana 1st inst.

Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 5th instant.

Schr S. R. Thomas, Arnold, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 3d inst.

Schrs H. M. Baxter and Reading RR. No. 48, hence, at Norwich 4th inst.

Schr D. Maguire, Thompson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 5th inst.

Schr Two Marys, Corson, hence, at Wilmington, N. C., 5th inst.

Schr Jos. Porter, for Philadelphia, cleared at Norwich 4th inst.

Steamtug Achilles, Schellinger, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, at Charleston yesterday, short of coal.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Pollock Rip Light-vessel having been thoroughly repaired, has been returned to her station, and the Relief, which has been on the

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),

AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,

NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,

Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet) or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1867.

The Catastrophe.

The terrible boiler explosion yesterday afternoon, with its appalling loss of life, full particulars of which we publish to-day, forces public attention once more to the important question of how the use of steam may be rendered more safe? There are hundreds of boilers in use in this city, generally in connection with establishments where a large number of persons are employed as operatives, and where an explosion would be followed by results as shockingly destructive to human life as in the instance now before us. Still more, there are boilers in use along our most crowded thoroughfares, which are as liable to explode as the one that blew up yesterday.

It is but a short time since this subject was before the authorities, and some measures were then taken looking towards securing a more thorough and careful supervision of the steam boilers in use in this city. Nothing definite, however, we believe was done. The present appalling calamity should quicken public action upon this vitally important topic. Every steam boiler used in this city should be subject to official inspection and supervision. The character and qualifications of engineers and others employed in the care of boilers should be a matter of special care. In many instances, at present, incompetent persons have charge of these terrible engines of destruction, hazarding daily the lives of thousands. Many proprietors are too penurious to pay sufficient wages to secure the services of competent engineers. All this should be a matter for official supervision. By a system of rigid inspection and careful superintendence, the danger from explosions might be reduced to a minimum, and far below what it is now. But still terrible hazards remain. There are explosions which occur which seem to defy all explanation. There seem to be occult properties of steam, which occasionally manifest themselves in the most extraordinary and incomprehensible manner, developing forces of the most terrific character. It is to the reproach of science that we really know so little about an agent which we have so long and so extensively used.

Precautions against boiler explosions are generally directed towards the matter of care in their use. This is well; but it is also proper to inquire whether mechanical science has done its best in giving us the safest form of boilers for the generation of the steam. Explosions occur even when the greatest care is used. Boilers may be fatally defective in construction, and yet their dangerous character never reveals itself until some terrible disaster occurs. The minds of thinking men should be directed towards the invention, if possible, of some form of boiler which, in itself, should be incapable of explosion, and which should be comparatively independent of the negligence and ignorance of those having them in charge. We cannot discard the use of steam in civilized life. We must continue to use it, and to use it more extensively even at the hourly hazard of these life-destroying disasters. He would therefore be a great public benefactor who should give to us some form of boiler which, while giving all the practical advantages of the use of steam, should at the same time relieve us from the tremendous risks of explosion. We believe that a distinguished citizen of our city claims to have, at least in a good measure, succeeded in this matter. We are not competent to judge in the case, but such events as those of yesterday must certainly turn the public attention with renewed interest to the entire subject of steam boilers. It should also stir up our city authorities to renewed diligence in exercising a vigilant supervision over the boilers now in use; and, what is still more practical, the explosion of yesterday should be a warning to all engineers to exercise greater care in the line of their special duties. No amount of official supervision can compensate for or guard against the faithlessness or recklessness of the men who have the constant care of these machines. Proprietors, too, should learn the lesson of greater watchfulness. In this case, not the operatives alone, but one of the proprietors himself has met with an awful death.

There is a higher moral, which we all might lay to heart, that in the midst of life we are in the presence of death! Amid the terrible forces of nature which we evoke to do our bidding, we are every moment at their mercy. He who in health and strength leaves wife and children in the morning, may be borne back to his home a disfigured and lifeless mass ere the evening! Our hearts should be touched with commiseration for the families in our midst that have been so suddenly plunged into the deepest distress, and deeds of generous charity should do what they can to relieve the wants of the widow and the fatherless.

The Trustees of Girard College.

We most sincerely congratulate the majority of Select Council on their action yesterday, in postponing the election of three Trustees for Girard College, in order that the Republican caucus could have an opportunity to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Charles E. Lex was stricken from the list of nominees. We do not pretend to enter into an examination of the causes which led to the original omission of Mr. Lex. Every man has an undoubted right to aspire to any position, however high, in the municipality, but he has not the right to displace efficient officers in order to accommodate his friends. Be the cause what it may, Mr. Lex was not renominated, and another gentleman was put in his place. When the case came before Councils, Colonel Page made a moving appeal in favor of a postponement, and his motion was carried by a vote of 19 to 5—12 Republicans having voted for the postponement. We suppose that there can be little doubt but that the nomination will be reconsidered, and Mr. Lex retained in the position he is so eminently qualified to fill. He has been for several years intimately connected with the College, understands all its workings, takes a deep interest in its success, and is exceedingly popular with the scholars. Qualified by a collegiate education to superintend the curriculum of the institution, he has devoted time and ability to its course of study and its plan of discipline. He is no politician, and has therefore been defeated by inconsiderate action; but when the merits of the case have been laid before the members of Select Council, we do not doubt but that they will do justice, not to Mr. Lex, but to the institution, by reëlecting him to the post he has so long and ably occupied

The Threatened Cholera and the "Circumlocution Office."

We have from time to time, for the past two years, directed public attention to the necessity of purifying the city, in view of the possible arrival of the cholera. After incessant labor and daily repetition of the danger, both in season and out of season, the newspapers of the city secured an appropriation from Councils to effect the necessary object, and had a plan adopted which, by its admirable workings, did much to save our city from the plague last summer. We take no credit to ourselves for the persistency with which we urged the reform; we did but speak the sentiments of our readers, and it was their influence, not ours, which gained an unwilling appropriation from Councils. Once more the summer is upon us, once more the cholera is not unlikely to visit us, and again we have been calling for an cleansing of the city. So far we have been calling in vain. It seems that our worthy city fathers think they know more about hygiene than the doctors who compose the Board of Health, and have, accordingly, refused to entrust any funds to them to carry out the object for which the Board was created. The question came up yesterday in Common Council, where a peculiar discussion took place on some peculiar resolutions introduced by Mr. Hancock. This extraordinary document we give entire, hoping our readers can make something out of it, by discarding all grammatical construction, and like judges in equity, seize the spirit of the matter, but avoid its sentences—else a Cretan labyrinth is spread before us:—

Whereas, The newspapers of the city, Board of Health, and Judge of the Supreme Court, have made sundry uncalled-for and malicious attacks on the Councils of Philadelphia for not making an appropriation to the Board of Health for sanitary purposes; and whereas an appropriation of $67,400 *was made to said Board of Health* for that purpose to be used during this year; and whereas, these Councils are not censurable *for not making said appropriation* to said Board, as they believe they represent the wishes of their constituents, and are better able to understand the wants of the people, and have no faith in said Board to expend said money judiciously; and believing that the Judge of the Supreme Court referred to had better attend to his duties as a Judge instead of stooping to berate a body of men, and interfering in matters that he knows nothing of. Therefore, 3

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, that the sum of $40,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay for the removal of nuisances, and for the sanitary officers of the city of Philadelphia, in view of the approach of cholera.

Section 2. That the Supervisors of the different wards be and they are hereby empowered to examine and ascertain the condition of the streets, houses, etc., and report the same to the lieutenants of the different police districts, who shall report the same to the Mayor, who shall forthwith proceed to remove the same, and the expenses incurred shall be paid out of the above appropriation.

Section 3. Warrants for said appropriation shall be drawn by the Mayor, in conformity with existing ordinances.

Now, a more cruel and unjustifiable assault or series of assaults on Lyndley Murray cannot be conceived than the preamble to these resolutions. We really do not know whether $67,400 was or was not appropriated. In fact, we know nothing from the wordy preamble except that Mr. Hancock thinks that it is all right, provided he introduces the word "said" before every noun in his composition. If that is the only requisite, the preamble is a model document.

In the first place, we oppose these resolutions *in toto*. We do not think our Councils are a judge as to whether the attacks of all the newspapers, and Board of Health, and Judge, are "uncalled for and malicious." The number of these attacks is presumptive evidence that they are just. It seems to us that the Council is like the Irishman who said that the whole regiment was out of step with him. The attacks on Councils are just and called for, and by the members intermeddling in affairs which concern them not, such as health and hygiene, they make themselves ridiculous. Their only duty is to appropriate the money called for by the proper officers, and not to sit in judgment on men who know more of sanitary wants and general literature than a regiment of the Common Council combined. The Board of Health was created by law for the special purpose of looking after the sanitary wants of our city. It is composed of *educated* and *honest* gentleman, and in its hands we feel that money is much more secure than it would be with any agent selected by a party caucus.

In regard to Mr. Hancock's insolent remarks about Judge Read, we esteem them not only out of place but disgraceful, and the Council should have vindicated its self-respect by tabling at once any resolution reflecting on a high judicial officer of the Commonwealth. The interest in behalf of the public security manifested by a gentleman of such high standing as John M. Read is exceedingly commendable, and we wish we had many more such public-spirited citizens.

Having thus treated of the preface, let us look at the plan proposed by Mr. Hancock. $40,000 are to be appropriated for sanitary purposes, and placed at the disposal of the Mayor. The Mayor is to be made aware of the condition of the streets by the Lieutenants of Police, who, in turn, are to be informed by the Supervisors. The Mayor is to draw a warrant for each sum on the City Treasurer, who pays the money to the Lieutenant, who pays it to the Supervisor, who pays it to somebody else, who probably pockets the money, and does nothing. Now all this circumlocution is to be gone through before a nuisance in the middle of a street can be removed! A pile of refuse matter cannot be hauled away until this interminable routine of red-tape is conformed with. At the most rapid speed it will require two weeks to remove a reported nuisance—meanwhile the pestilence-breeding vapor will be filling the lungs of our people. This is the plan which is superior to the simple system which was inaugurated last year by the Board of Health! It seems like the act of a madman to devise such a circumlocution office. The yellow fever importer, Blackburn, could not do anything more calculated to produce an epidemic. Yet this silly plan was referred to a special committee of ten. If this committee is possessed of any intelligence whatever, it will quash the whole absurd composition of Mr. Hancock, report in favor of the request of the Board of Health, and entrust the safety of the city to those best qualified, and whose duty it is, to see that no contagion comes near our homes. We would suggest to this committee the propriety of asking the City Solicitor whether they can *legally* deprive the Board of Health of their proper functions.

Subscriptions for the Sufferers by the Late Explosion.

The fearful tragedy detailed elsewhere, which landed a score of human beings into eternity, has awakened the liveliest sympathy in the hearts of our citizens. Not only have many of the poorest of the residents of Philadelphia lost their lives, and many families been bereft of their dearest relatives, but the only means of support on which they depended for their daily bread has been suddenly withdrawn. Not only is the keen anguish of grief visited unto them, but the sad prospect of starvation is superadded. While liberality cannot give them back their lost ones, the wealth of our citizens can at least prevent their suffering from immediate want. As no concerted steps have been taken to solicit a subscription, and as already several gentlemen have requested us to act as the depositary of money to aid the sufferers, we willingly consent to receive such sums as the generous sympathy of our readers leads them to contribute, and will pay over to any regularly selected and trustworthy agent such moneys as may be sent us for the aid of those who pre-eminently call on our charity. Such contributions as may be forwarded to us will be duly acknowledged through our columns. The following was left in our hands this morning:—

G. W. H.	$10
C. E. W.	10
J. G.	5

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[*For additional Special Notices see the Second Page.*]

☞ REFRIGERATOR BAZAAR.—B. S. HARRIS & CO. have, in addition to a fine assortment of Refrigerators of best quality, three new patents, viz.:—Harris' Patent, Rees & Tevis' Patent, and Wright's Patent Ice-Water Refrigerator; all warranted to preserve meat, etc. etc., dry and sweet, and to be more economical in ice than any other Refrigerators. B. S. HARRIS & CO.,

5 16 3m4p No. 149 North Ninth street, near Race.

☞ NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "TELEGRAPH" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.

OFFICES:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

☞ GRAND HORTICULTURAL BAZAAR, DISPLAY and FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, Broad Street, Next the Academy of Music, FOR THE SALE OF USEFUL AND FANCY ARTICLES, FLOWERS, FRUIT, ETC. NOW OPEN.

Season Tickets, $1. Single Tickets, 50 cents. Children's Tickets, 25 cents.

Members of the Horticultural Society will receive their tickets on application to the secretary, at the Hall.

The Fair will positively close on SATURDAY, June 8. 5 28 tf

☞ THE FRONT STREET M. E. CHURCH, FRONT street, above Laurel, having been repainted and refurnished, will be open for service on Sabbath next, the 9th inst. 11*

☞ WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE softens and smooths the skin; imparts beauty and brightness to the complexion. Is deliciously fragrant, TRANSPARENT, and superb as a Toilet Soap. Order of your druggist. 5 25 4ptf

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO, TAILOR, No. 921 CHESNUT STREET, (Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street), HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 6 wlm 5m

STEINWAY & SONS' GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANO FORTES.

STEINWAY & SONS direct special attention to their newly invented "Upright" Pianos, with their "*Patent Resonator*" and *double* Iron Frame, patented June 5, 1866, which, by their volume and exquisite quality of tone, have elicited the unqualified admiration of the musical profession and all who have heard them.

Every Piano is constructed with their Patent Agraffe Arrangement applied directly to the full Iron Frame.

For sale only by

BLASIUS BROTHERS,

5 2 4p No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philada.

PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE will find it to their advantage to call and examine the CELEBRATED SCHOMACKER PIANO, at their warerooms, No. 1102 CHESNUT STREET, 4 23 4p Philadelphia.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUfacture recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear, beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.

5 22 UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

105 H. A. FLEISHER & CO., 105

Successors to Bamberger Brothers,

DEALERS IN

Hosiery and Staple Trimmings,

GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES, LADIES', GENTS', AND CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC.,

No. 105 North EIGHTH Street,

5 15 wfm 24t] THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH.

105 PHILADELPHIA. 105

GRAND CONCERT IN AID OF THE MASONIC ASYLUM FUND, WILL BE GIVEN AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1867.

On which occasion the following distinguished Artists will appear from New York:—

Mrs. MARIE ABBOT, Soprano.
Miss AGNES PERRING, Soprano.
Miss LAURA PERRING, Contralto.
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING, Tenor.
Mr. FRED. STEINS, Baritone.
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING, Conductor.

PROGRAMME.

Part First.

1. Duett—"Larboard Watch".....Williams
Mr. STEINS and Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING.
2. Aria—"Tyrant, Soon I'll Burst Thy Chains,"
Rossini
Miss AGNES PERRING.
3. Ballad—"I'll Keep Thee in Remembrance,"
J. E. Perring
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING.
4. Song—"Come in and Shut the Door".....Calcott
Mrs. ABBOT.
5. Song—"Sleep Well, Sweet Angel".....Abt
Mr. FRED. STEINS.
6. Duett—"Si La Stanchitza" (Trovatore).....Verdi
Miss LAURA PERRING and Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING.

Part Second.

7. Duett—"The Elfin Call".....Stephen Glover
Miss AGNES and Miss LAURA PERRING.
8. Song—"The Minstrel Boy".....T. Moore
Mrs. ABBOT.
9. Song—"How Can I Leave Thee".....Cramer
Mr. FRED STEINS.
10. Cavatina—"Beware" (by desire).....J. E. Perring
Mr. J. ERNEST PERRING.
11. Song—Oh! Ye Tears".....Abt
Miss LAURA PERRING.
12. Quartette—"Midnight Bells".....Flotow
Mrs. ABBOT, Miss LAURA PERRING, Mr. STEINS, and Mr. J. E. PERRING.

CONDUCTOR.....J. ERNEST PERRING

300,000 TICKETS NEARLY ALL SOLD.

A PRESENT FOR EVERY TICKET.

HIGHEST PRESENT, $22,000.

Tickets for sale at C. W. A. TRUMPLER'S, corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, and at Ticket Offices of Continental Hotel, and of the Hall on the evening of the Concert.

TICKETS.....$1·00

See circulars with list of presents.
Doors open at 7. Commence at 8.

GEORGE W. HOLMES & CO., MANAGING DIRECTORS,

11* NO. 718 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR."

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY DECAY!

LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING.

The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.

NO MORE BALDNESS OR GREY HAIR.

It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.

ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at

DR. SWAYNE'S, NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET, ABOVE VINE,

And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 6 fmw3p

BAILEY & CO. HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM VIENNA NEW STYLES LADIES' SATCHELS.

BAILEY & CO., NO. 819 CHESNUT STREET PHILADELPHIA.

4 1 mw3mrp

PATEK PHILIPPE & CO.'S CELEBRATED WATCHES, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR BAILEY & CO., SOLE AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

A full assortment of these TIME-KEEPERS always on hand. [5 7 fmwtf

No. 819 CHESNUT Street.

910 MEAD & CO., 910

FORMERLY AT THE CORNER OF NINTH AND CHESNUT STS. ARE NOW AT

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET, SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

We have just finished in a very superior manner over Two Hundred (200) New Designs of ICE PITCHERS, which we are now offering at greatly reduced prices:—

ICE PITCHERS, engraved	$8·00
" "	9·50
" engraved and chased	10 00
" " "	11·50
" very rich, and chased	12·00
" very rich, and medallion	13·00
" very rich, superior chasing	14 00
" " "	15·00
" entirely new, and elegant	17·50

MEAD & CO., Manufacturers, NO. 910 CHESNUT STREET, SOUTH SIDE, SECOND FLOOR.

4 4 3mrp]

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS CAN BE PREVENTED BY USING ASHCROFT'S LOW WATER DETECTOR.

PRICE $50, APPLIED.

AUG. S. BATTLES, SOLE AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA, NO. 24 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

6 7 tf

ROCKHILL & WILSON, CLOTHING HOUSE, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT St.

The Public are invited to examine our extensive assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing, for Spring and Summer Wear, just made of fresh materials, and in the latest and most approved styles.

Clothing made to order for Gents and Boys in the most artistic manner, and reasonable prices.

The best Cutters and Workmen employed.

Our Stock of Ready-made Clothing is well made, well trimmed, and Reliable. 5 16 17 3 4p

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS, No. 1126 CHESNUT St., PHILADELPHIA.

The Board of Supervisors respectfully announce that in order to remove any misapprehension existing in the public mind as to security against loss to the subscribers to this benevolent fund, in case the hostility of the Attorney-General of the Commonwealth, and others, should be successful (of which the Board have no fear whatever), they have requested SAMUEL G. DIEHL, Esq., Deputy Collector of National Revenue, a gentleman well known to the citizens of Philadelphia to take charge of all subscriptions received in the city, and hold them for the protection of the subscribers, until after the legal question is decided by the Supreme Court, on the 3d of July next, or until after the first disposition of awards is made.

There is a determined effort upon the part of persons engaged in *illegal* and *fraudulent* lottery schemes in this city and New York, to spare no efforts and no *expense* to defeat the noble object for which this Association was created; and, at the proper time, the part these persons have played, and are playing, will be exposed to the public. For the present, the Board of Supervisors desire only to satisfy the patriotic citizens of Philadelphia that in subscribing to this enterprise they run no risk of a misappropriation of their money. They have, therefore, authorized Mr. DIEHL to receive and hold, for the benefit of subscribers, all subscriptions hereafter received in this city; to be returned to said subscribers should the enemies of the project prove successful in defeating it. The money, as received by Mr. DIEHL, will be deposited in the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities.

It is hoped that under this arrangement a sufficient number of subscriptions will be received to warrant a disposition of the property of the Association within a month's time, so that the Trustees of the Fund may be appointed by the Governor, and the building commenced on the ground already purchased.

Subscription Books, upon this guaranteed plan, are now open at No. 1126 CHESNUT Street.

J. D. HOFFMAN, SECRETARY.

GETTYSBURG ASYLUM FOR INVALID SOLDIERS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1867.

Having been requested by the Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers to receive and retain, for the security of subscribers, all subscriptions towards the erection of this Institution received in this city, I hereby give notice that all moneys so received will be deposited by me, from day to day, with the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, there to remain on deposit until after the first disposition of awards is made, or until the decree of the Supreme Court in the pending litigation is announced. Should that decree be adverse to the enterprise, said subscriptions will be returned by me to the subscribers *at once*.

At the Office, No. 1126 CHESNUT Street, the certificates of deposit may be seen each day.

SAMUEL G. DIEHL, TRUSTEE.

6 5 wf2t

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth Street,

Philadelphia,

would invite the attention of his friends and customers to his superior assortment of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods; Also, to his Improved Pattern Shirt; the material, workmanship and finish cannot be surpassed by any in the Market. [1 22 rp]

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION,

ORIGINATORS OF THE NITROUS OXIDE GAS,

Extract Teeth without pain or any ill effects.

OFFICE, NO. 737 WALNUT STREET, Below Eighth, Philadelphia.

6 7 fmw3m

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Fifty or one hundred acres Bristol pike, above the seven-mile stone, and near Tacony. Mansion House, Coach Shop, and Dwellings to let. Apply to R. WHITAKER, 6 7 2t* No. 616 LOCUST Street.

GERMANTOWN.—FOR SALE, PRICE $6000 a new pointed stone cottage on Fisher's lane, five minutes' walk from station. Lot 75½ by 170 feet; immediate possession. WILLIAM H. BACON, 6 3 6t* No. 218½ WALNUT Street.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 1 tf

TO RENT.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 509 S. FOURTH street, below Lombard, east side. Inquire on the premises. References required. 5 28

TO LET—DWELLING NO. 110 S. NINETEENTH Street. Inquire N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 6 4tf

TO LET—CAPE ISLAND FURNISHED Cottage to let, 11 rooms. Photograph of which can be seen at N. E. corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 31 tf

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Torresdale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M. FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. 5 25 3m

DOWN RIVER—MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS, at 9 o'clock, from Second Pier above ARCH Street, Steamer SWAN, for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Port Penn, and Bombay Hook. Wednesdays and Saturdays the SWAN may be Chartered for EXCURSIONS. 5 29 12t*

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 1 2m4p*

EXCURSIONS ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—Steamers leave Fairmount Park (foot of Coates street), EVERY HALF HOUR, FOR LAUREL HILL CEMETERY, AND THE FALLS OF SCHUYLKILL. First boat leaving Fairmount at 7·20 A. M.; last boat at 6·35 P. M. Last boat leaving Falls of Schuylkill at 6·35 P. M. 6 5 1m

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. (13m4p*

A. W. FABER'S CELEBRATED SIBERIAN LEAD PENCILS, TEN DEGREES OF HARDNESS, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR CIVIL ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS ARTISTS, AND COUNTING-HOUSE USE. FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY MOSS & CO., (AGENTS FOR PHILADELPHIA,) STATIONERS, BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURERS AND PRINTERS, NO. 432 CHESNUT STREET.

X. STOPPEL'S Great Lead Pencil Drawing of "AFFINITY OF CHOICE," drawn with Siberian Pencils, now on exhibition. 5 23 1m4p

WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY RETURNED. NO CURE NO PAY. NO CURE NO PAY.

DR. FITLER'S GREAT RHEUMATIC REMEDY. PURELY VEGETABLE. USED INWARDLY.

References to 4500 wonderful cures in Philadelphia alone.

Advice gratis daily from 10 to 1 o'clock.

OFFICE, NO. 29 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

NEW SPRING STYLES Philadelphia Wall Papers!! HOWELL & BOURKE, N. E. Corner FOURTH and MARKET, MANUFACTURERS OF PAPER HANGINGS AND [8 19 3mrp CURTAIN MATERIALS.

THE OLD STAND REMODELLED NEW STORE FOR FINE CONFECTIONS. Entire new stock of Fine Confections, Fruit, etc. PHILADELPHIA, May 13, 1867.

Having taken the old established Store No. 906 MARKET Street, formerly occupied by John Hagey, and completely refitted and renovated the entire premises, we are prepared to supply all articles in our line, at as reasonable price as can be purchased elsewhere.

Our long experience in the business, together with the efficient corps of workmen, at our command, will enable us to furnish the finest articels at the lowest prices.

A call is respectfully solicited. HAINES & LEEDS, 5 17 1mrp NO. 906 MARKET STREET. JOSEPH HAINES. WALTER S. LEEDS.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN, FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS, Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 5 16 3m4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD SCRIP WANTED. DREXEL & CO., 6 3 10t NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD ST.

WEST PENN SQUARE SEMINARY, No. 5 WEST PENN SQUARE, BELOW MARKET. The Fall Term will commence September 16, 1867. Parents desiring to enter their daughters in this Institution are requested to make application before June 20. (5 16 1m*4p MARY E. HOUPT, MARY E. TAZEWELL.

LADIES, SAVE YOUR CLOTH AND YOUR money, by calling at Mrs. GOBLE'S, No. 1227 MARKET Street, and learn to cut your own dresses; also, learn her new style of Raised Worsted Work, Dresses, Basques, etc., in one hour. Agents wanted. 5 15 1m4p

A NEW DRIVING MAP OF PHILADELphia and surroundings. Just published, and for sale at No. 27 South SIXTH street, above Chesnut. 6 3 6trp*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

REGATTA ON THE SCHUYLKILL.—To-morrow will be the first day of the annual regatta of the Schuylkill navy. The races will open at 4½ P. M., by a contest for the championship, in single shells; between two members of the Pennsylvania Club.

At 5 o'clock, between the four-oared shell Wink of the Undine Club, four-oared shell Hesperus of the University Club, and the six-oared shell Bachelor of the Bachelor's Club.

At quarter of 6, between the six-oared barge Thistle of the Quaker City Club, six-oared barge Iris of the Philadelphia Club, six-oared barge Vesper of the Washington Club, six-oared barge Minnehaha of the Malta Club, and six-oared barge Ione of the Ione Club.

The Liberty Cornet Band has been engaged to be stationed near the starting point, which will be a short distance above the Skaters' House. Spectators can take the Union, Green and Coates, Fourth and Eighth streets white cars, or the Spruce and Pine streets, connecting with the Fairmount branch. Should the weather prove fine, a splendid display may be expected. Easy access can be obtained by taking the Race and Vine streets cars.

The second day of the races will be Wednesday, June 12. The third day Saturday, June 15.

On the last day, visiting clubs from Baltimore and New York will be present.

The most perfect arrangements have been made by the navy to insure the success of the regatta. The river will be cleared of boats. The Liberty Cornet Band will be present at each day's race, and play from 4 until 6 o'clock.

THE NUMEROUS FRIENDS OF THE SOLDIERS' orphans will be gratified to hear that, notwithstanding the extreme dullness now prevailing in most branches of business, the children in the Homestead at Gettysburg are not forgotten. Subscriptions of money, flour, sugar, crackers, soap, coal, etc. etc., are being pretty freely made. The agent has informed us that Messrs. Evans & Watson, of No. 28 South Seventh street, Philadelphia, have just subscribed a fire-proof safe for the use of the Homestead. This protector of the valuable documents connected with the institution was much needed.

It is, however, exceedingly trying to the feelings of those concerned to be compelled to refuse the numerous applications now seeking for admission (some very distressing cases have of late presented themselves); but until means enough to enlarge the premises are placed in the Treasurer's hands, not one orphan more can be admitted.

Lists of donations will soon again be published. Meantime let some others of noble mind come to the timely aid of those who are earnestly desirous of carrying out this excellent design.

P. B. Simons, No. 613 Sansom street, is Treasurer.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF A HORSE—IT IS BEATEN TO DEATH.—A case has just come to our notice that will afford a good chance for the Society to Prevent Cruelty to Animals to exercise themselves upon. Last Monday night, a person giving his name as George Layton, residing at Bustleton, hired a horse and carriage of Mr. John M. Stevens, the keeper of a livery stable at the "Seven Stars" Hotel, in Frankford. He then amused himself by driving at full speed back and forth between Frankford and Bustleton until a very late hour, when the horse and carriage were returned to Mr. Stevens' stables. The horse was in a dreadful condition, and was swollen in great welts where it had been beaten, and could neither eat nor drink, it was so exhausted. This morning it died from the effects of Layton's brutal usage. When the latter went out with the team he took a new whip. When he came back the whip had been used with such fiendish energy upon the horse that it was broken to pieces. Layton was arrested and taken before Alderman Holmes. Mr. Stevens, the owner of the horse, which was valued at $200, appeared against him, and testified to the condition in which the horse was brought back to the stable. Layton was held in $800 bail to answer at Court the charge of cruelty to an animal.

ANOTHER DISGRACEFUL RIOT.—The "war spirit" appears to exert a powerful influence over our firemen, judging from the number of disgraceful fights that constantly occur. The last took place last evening about 6 o'clock. Whilst the Weccacoe and the Southwark Engines were going to or returning from a fire they raced their apparatus, until they got within a short distance of Walnut, upon Fifth street. When there they stopped, and amused themselves with getting up a first-class fight. Fists, hatchets, spanners, etc. were freely used over each other's heads, and affairs were rapidly assuming a serious turn, when Lieutenant Goldy and a squad of policemen appeared upon the scene, and dispersed the combatants. Two men were arrested, one of whom, giving the name of S. J. Elwell, was held in $500 bail by Alderman Butler, to answer the charge of rioting. Several men were hurt severely, but none seriously, owing to the timely appearance of the police.

SELLING LIQUOR ON SUNDAY. — Margaret Moore, who keeps a drinking saloon in Pine street, near Elizabeth, in Frankford, was arrested on Sunday morning, upon a charge of selling liquor contrary to law. About 2 o'clock Sunday morning an officer discovered a young lad in a gross state of intoxication, and at the same time heard the sounds of voices in the bar-room, as if a party were in there drinking. He went away, and getting assistance returned, when the men who had been in the bar-room had gone into the kitchen. They arrested Mrs. Moore, and those who were in her place at the time acknowledged before Alderman Holmes, at the hearing, that they had drunk liquor after 12 o'clock Saturday night. Mrs. Moore was held in $400 bail to answer the charge of selling liquor on Sundays, and also selling liquor to minors.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.—The programme of the grand opening concert is replete with gems, to be sung by Miss Richings, Mrs. Seguin, Mrs. Arnold, Mrs. Boudinot, and Messrs. Castle, Campbell, Edward Seguin, Peakes, and Wyrie. The orchestra plays the "Carnival at Rome," a fine descriptive overture by Berlioz, and Lachner's great overture to "Catharine Cornaro;" and the Mænnerchor sings "Stille Wasser Rose," by Abt, and a "Hymn to Music," two beautiful choral compositions. The attention of connoisseurs is drawn to the wonderfully dramatic quartette from *Rigoletto*, and the grand finale to the first act of *Rose of Castile*, by Balfe. Tickets are already in great request at Mr. Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

THE MASONIC ASYLUM CONCERT.—We would invite the attention of all to the announcement elsewhere relative the second Concert to be given at Musical Fund Hall this evening, in aid of the Masonic Asylum Fund of New York. The array of talent is large, and of a superior order. A present is guaranteed to every purchaser of a concert ticket, and the highest prize is *twenty-two thousand dollars in money*. The price of tickets, securing seats, is only one dollar. They are to be had at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut streets. Do a charity and enjoy a fine classical concert by purchasing a ticket for this musical soiree.

A STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL, in aid of the Bedford Street Mission, will be held at Concert Hall, on the evening of Tuesday next, the 11th instant. It will be remembered that some time since a concert was given in aid of the same institution, but the night was very stormy, and the loss of a large amount of money was the result. The object of the festival of next Tuesday evening is to make up for this loss, and accumulate a sufficient amount to pay the salaries of the teachers employed in the Mission School. The Bedford Street Mission is doing an excellent work, and we sincerely hope that their projected enterprise may prove successful.

CLASS DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY.—The literary societies of the class of 1867, at the University of Pennsylvania, hold their class-day exercises at the hall this afternoon at 5 o'clock. The exercises will consist of reading the class history, by Alonzo Potter Douglass; an oration, by William Wainwright Maris; a poem, by Samuel B. Collins; the presentation of the wooden spoon; and a farewell song, by the class. The exercises will be enlivened by music.

HOMES WANTED.—Owing to the breaking-up of a farm school near Washington, the inmates, colored boys, ranging from ten to seventeen years of age, and numbering forty, have been thrown upon the world. Any one who would desire such, will find it to their advantage to call on or address Mr. George E. Stevens, at No. 139 South Fifth street, immediately.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED MURDERER.—Day Sergeant Walsh arrested William Hornkeith, the alleged murderer of Colonel Riddle, at the Twentieth and Pine streets, yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock. He was committed by Coroner Daniels, upon the charge of murder, to await his trial. Hornkeith was arrested at Ovens' house, the scene of the murder.

SLIGHT FIRE.—An alarm of fire was created this morning about 8 o'clock, by the burning of the roofs of two houses in Haddon place, a small court that runs from Popiar, above Seventh street. The fire was extinguished before it had gained much headway. The loss will not exceed $100.

THE REGATTA on the Schuylkill to-morrow of the Boat Clubs, will be a beautiful spectacle. Persons taking the steamboats at the Park will have a fine opportunity of witnessing it, as they will lay in the stream during the races.

FACTS FOR THE PUBLIC.—

That we have unequalled facilities for conducting business to the advantage both of ourselves and our patrons, we submit the following TRUTHS—well known as such to the entire business community:—

1. We have abundant capital—therefore,
2. WE BUY FOR CASH EXCLUSIVELY.
3. We sell for cash exclusively.
4. We have a business experience of a quarter of a century, having been longer established than any house in our trade in Philadelphia.
5. Our business is thoroughly systematized, the result of long experience.
6. We employ the best talent in all departments; our garments are therefore unsurpassed in style, fit, or workmanship.
7. Our business is large and constantly increasing.
8. We have and constantly keep the largest stock and best assortment of Men's, Youths', and Boys' Clothing in Philadelphia, which, for reasons already mentioned,
9. *We sell at prices in all cases guaranteed lower than the lowest elsewhere; also, full satisfaction in every purchase made of us, or the sale cancelled and money refunded.*

Half way between Fifth and Sixth Sts. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., Philadelphia, and No. 600 BROADWAY, New York.

BE ON YOUR GUARD against the imitations and counterfeits of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, with which the *pirates* who make a *dishonorable living* by preying upon the sick and suffering, are now endeavoring to flood the markets of this country. Whenever these *poison-mongers* are discovered they are immediately prosecuted by the proprietors, who expend thousands of dollars annually in tracing them out and bringing them to justice. Within a short time injunctions have been obtained in the Courts of the United States against a number of individuals and firms, and suits are now in progress against several others, all of whose names will be given to the public. But in spite of the utmost vigilance and activity of their detective agents, the undersigned are, of course, unable to protect the public *entirely* against piratical imitations of a Standard National Tonic everywhere in request, and as readily convertible into cash as United States Bonds or Treasury Notes. They, therefore, as a *measure of precaution*, direct attention to the fact that a finely engraved label, representing St. George and the Dragon, and a beautiful proprietary stamp, bearing the official endorsement of the Government, appear on every bottle of the genuine BITTERS. The article is further authenticated by a miniature note of hand, with the signature of "Hostetter & Smith," to counterfeit which is a *State prison crime*. The true BITTERS are sold *in bottles only, and never in bulk*.

HOSTETTER & SMITH.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM GIFT ENTERPRISE.—The following commendable arrangement has been made by the Board of Supervisors of the Gettysburg Asylum Enterprise. Mr. Samuel G. Diehl, Deputy Collector of the Second District, is to receive all moneys paid in for certificates, and in case the decision of the Supreme Court is against the corporation, every certificate holder will receive back his or her money. Mr. Diehl will deposit all the funds in the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, and keep it there until the decision is announced or the first drawing actually takes place. This plan will insure against loss, under any circumstances, to purchasers of certificates.

UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE—ANOTHER CERTIFICATE.—Mr. Luke Davis, Irondale, Mo., under date of June 1, writes:—"With this you will receive $6 for seven bottles of 'UPHAM'S FRESH MEAT CURE' for consumption. I received six bottles of your 'meat cure' about four weeks ago for my brother. He had taken two bottles of it when last heard from, and said he had received more benefit from it than all the medicine he had previously taken. I also let a woman have a bottle on trial, and she says she *has received more real benefit from the use of one bottle* than from all the medicine she has taken the past two years."

Price, $1 a bottle; six bottles for $5. Sold at Upham's, No. 25 S. Eighth street, and by all Druggists.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—

All-wool Suits	$10 00
All-wool Suits, finer quality	15 00
All-wool Suits, still finer	20 00
Fine French Black Suits	25 00
Extra do. do. do.	30 00
Fine Mixed Spring Overcoats	13 00

The above prices will continue while we are determined to close out our immense stocks of fine Clothing at an astounding sacrifice.

GRIGG, VAN GUNTEN & CO., Nos. 704 and 734 Market street.

ALL OF THE CROWNED HEADS OF THE OLD WORLD IN COUNCIL! but not one among them arrayed in better taste or more becoming than our great uncrowned people of the New World. We allude, of course, to those who buy their clothing at Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental.

THE SALE OF PASTELS, MEDALLIONS, etc., from the American Art Gallery of New York, will be concluded this evening at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street. The prices of the two preceding evenings were very low. We would advise all who wish a good painting to attend the sale.

GROVER'S & BAKER'S
Highest Premium
"Elastic" Stitch and "Lock" Stitch
SEWING MACHINES,
With Latest Improvement.
No. 730 Chesnut street.

FINE OLD WINES AND LIQUORS.—B. Scott, Jr., will sell to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, over 600 demijohns of pure old wines, brandies, whiskies, etc., all from the old established house of E. P. Middleton. Persons desirous of obtaining a good article should attend this sale.

PHOTOGRAPHS made of sick or deceased persons at their homes; also, of machinery, or outdoor views. B. F. Reimer, No. 621 Arch street, exhibits great skill in this branch of the art.

WATER-COOLERS FOR THE MILLION.—Refrigerators, Moth-proof Chests, Ice-Cream Freezers, etc., at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Manufactory, No. 220 Dock street.

DEPOT FOR THE SALE of Lash's Five-dollar Washing Machines, Clothes-Wringers, and Step Ladders, No. 727 Market street, Philadelphia. J. S. LASH & Co.

FIFTY different styles and sizes of Refrigerators, prices from $7 upwards. E. S. FARSON & Co., Manufacturers, No. 220 Dock street, below Walnut.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1741 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

BUY YOUR HATS from Bourne, No. 40 North Sixth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR.—

Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.
Drawers, $1·50 to $3·50.	Shirts, $1 to $3·50.

McIntire & Brother, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

HEULINGS—PUE.—At St. Clement's Church, on the evening of June 4, 1867, by Rev. R. G. Chars, Mr. WILLIAM HEULINGS to Miss MAGGIE A., eldest daughter of H. A. Pue, Esq., both of this city.

LEIDY—TYNDALE.—On the morning of the 5th instant, in the Church of the Advent, by the Rev. Charles Logan, Mr. GEORGE WASHINGTON LEIDY to Miss RUBIE TYNDALE, all of this city.

WEEKS—MANLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, the 6th instant, by Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., WILLIAM H. WEEKS, formerly of Philadelphia, to Miss JUDIA A., daughter of General Robert F. Manley, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

WEIR—BROOKS.—On the evening of the 6th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, "Chelten Heights," by the Rev. A. H. Lung, Mr. JAMES A. WEIR to Miss MARY OSBOURNE, daughter of MATTHEW BROOKS, Esq.

DIED.

CLARK.—Suddenly, on the 6th instant, GEORGE W. CLARK.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

FRANCKE.—Suddenly, on June 3, 1867, ANNA THERESA, wife of F. H. Francke, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, S. W. corner of Girard avenue and Vienna street, on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

McILROY.—On the 5th instant, ARCHIBALD W. McILROY, aged 26 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother, Stewart McIlroy, No. 1013 S. Tenth street, on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

STONE.—On the 5th instant, Mrs. LYDIA STONE, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, M. Geisenberger, No. 171 Poplar street, on Saturday morning, the 8th instant, at 10 o'clock. Services at the Second Baptist Church, New Market street, above Poplar.

WIRE HANGING BASKETS, OF A VARIety of patterns, and Hooks, Brackets, Chains, Rings, etc., for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

THE SEWING HOLDER, BY A SIMPLE compressure, is equally as efficient and far less costly than the Sewing Bird. Every lady's work-basket should be furnished with one. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

FOR LADIES' RINGLETS AND GENTLEmen's Curls we have several sizes Pinching and Curling Tongs and Irons. We also have a variety of Gauffering Scissors and Pinking Irons. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

INSURE YOUR LIFE IN THE AMERICAN Life Insurance Company, OF PHILADELPHIA. OFFICE, [4 18 5p S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED VENTIlated and Easy-fitting DRESS HATS (patented), in all the approved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 9 15]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9]

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

FOSTER, FASHIONABLE HATTER, 4 11 6m5p] No. 7 S. SIXTH Street.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

JOSEPH FUSSELL, Manufacturer of UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, No. 2 and 4 N. FOURTH Street, 4 17 2m5p Philadelphia.

SUMMER RESORT FOR CLOTHING—Wanamaker & Brown, The Corner of Sixth and Market Streets.

M'CALLA'S NEW HAT STORE, NORTHeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.—The patronage of old customers of Chesnut street, above Sixth, and Chesnut street, above Eighth, solicited. PEARL and DRAB CASSIMERE HATS, for Summer. Price, $5 and $6. 5 4 5p

BOYS' STRAW HATS.—THE LARGEST variety, and at reduced prices, at M'CALLA'S, Northeast corner of TENTH and CHESNUT Streets, Formerly Chesnut, above Sixth, and Chesnut, above Eighth. 5 4 5p

STRAW HATS, EVERY NEW STYLE, at M'CALLA'S, N. E. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 5 4 5ptf

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H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR, PERFUMERY AND TOILET SOAPS, No. 648 NORTH NINTH STREET, At Wholesale Only. [5 10 5p]

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DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's patent Eustachian Tubes, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

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AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY, No. 548 NORTH THIRD Street, Philadelphia.—Economy, Promptness, Reliability.—This Paint will preserve all Woods and Metals, guard against all dampness and wet, and thoroughly prevents all leaks. Old tin roofs are long preserved with this Paint. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered, repaired, and made perfectly tight and warranted. All orders will have prompt attention. Work will be done in the best manner. JOSEPH LEEDS, Actuary. 5 8 1m rp] EMORY D. HOBART, Superintendent of Work.

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RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 5p]

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PATENT WIRE WORK FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS, GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC COAL SCREENS, FOURDRINIER WIRES, ETC Manufactured by M. WALKER & SONS, 227 6m No. 11 N. SIXTH Street.

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600 ARCH STREET. 600 REFRIGERATORS AND WATER COOLERS. BEST BLACKING TABLES. NEW FIRE-PROOF BRITTANNIA WARE. GRIFFITH & PAGE, 4 10] NO. 600 ARCH STREET.

REFRIGERATOR AND WATER COOLER ESTABLISHMENT, LAMP AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS NO. 917 MARKET STREET, Splendid assortment of Silver-Plated and Britannia Ware, Table Cutlery, Tea Trays, Toilet Sets, Children's Cups, Coal Oil Lamps and Chandeliers of all descriptions, Wholesale and Retail, at N. C. COATES', 5 22 wfm1m5p No. 917 MARKET Street.

251 REFRIGERATORS, 251 SCHOOLEY'S PATENT. CORRUGATED WATER COOLERS, THE GREAT ICE SAVERS. PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS. CHAMPION CLOTHES WRINGERS. FIVE DOLLAR WASHING MACHINES. IRONING TABLES. AT WILLIAM B. KERN'S HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, 251 NO. 251 N. NINTH STREET. 251 6 28 w[m1m]

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THE RIVERSIDE INSTITUTE,

Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Seamen of the United States.

The Board of Trustees consists of the following well-known citizens of Pennsylvania and New Jersey:—

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., April, 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the "Washington Library Company" will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

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Any person paying FOUR DOLLARS shall receive the large and beautiful Steel Plate of

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and Four Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Four Presents.

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Any person who pays FIVE DOLLARS shall receive the large and splendid steel Plate of

"THE MARRIAGE OF POCAHONTAS,"

and Five Certificates of Stock, entitling them to Five Presents.

The engravings will be delivered to each subscriber at our Local Agencies, or sent by mail postpaid, or express, as may be ordered. Also, the Certificates.

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1	Cash Present	20,000
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1	Cash Present	5,000
1	Handsome Country Residence, Stable, Grounds, etc., Germantown, Phila.	18,000
1	Double Residence, three-story brick, Camden, N. J.	15,000
1	Coal Depot, Offices, Sheds, and Ground, with business established, No. 1314 Washington avenue, Philadelphia.	15,000
1	Country Residence, Riverside, N. J., with Ground, Fruits, etc.	10,000
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25	Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $200 each	5,000
1	Elegant Barouche Carriage, span of Horses, Harness, etc., complete.	5,000
10	Valuable Building Lots, Riverside, $300 each	3,000
1	Beautiful Silver-grey Horse, 15½ hands high, sired by the celebrated imported Arabian Horse "Caliph;" a perfect picture; promises great speed; also, a light Road Wagon, weight 140 pounds, with set of superior Single Harness, Lap Blanket, Whip, etc.; making a first-class establishment.	5,000
20	Pianos, $500 each	10,000
20	Melodeons, $225 each	4,500
5	Rosewood Sewing Machines, $200 each	1,000
10	Family Sewing Machines, $100 each	1,000
50	Fine Gold Watches, $200 each	10,000
100	Oil Paintings, by leading artists—aggregate Value	10,000
3	Camel's Hair Shawls, $1000 each	3,000
2	Camel's Hair Shawls, $3000 each	6,000
3	Handsome Lace Shawls, $250 each	750
10	Cashmere Shawls, $50 each	500
20	Silk Dress Patterns, $75 each	1,500
50	City Building Lots, $75 each	3,750
	The remainder will consist of Silver Ware, Musical Boxes, Photograph Albums, Sets of Jewelry, Gents' and Ladies' Rings, Neck, Guard, and Chatelain Chains; Photographic and Stereoscopic Pictures, Brooch Pins, Masonic Emblems, Opera Glasses, Pocket Bibles, and different articles of ornament and use, amounting to	82,000
	Total	$300,000

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HOW TO OBTAIN SHARES AND ENGRAVINGS.

Send orders to us by mail, enclosing from $1 to $20, either by Post Office orders or in a registered letter, at our risk. Larger amounts should be sent by draft or express.

10	shares, with Engravings	$ 9·50
25	" " "	23·50
50	" " "	45·50
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Local and Travelling AGENTS WANTED throughout the United States.

The Association have appointed as Receivers Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well-known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money entrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Company, N. S. READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 15th instant, notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz., the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

Respectfully, yours, etc.,

GEO. A. COOKE & CO.

The Office of the Company will be opened to the public in a few days, of which due notice will be given. 5 7 1t

FOURTH EDITION

The Indian War—Senatorial Excursion.

OMAHA, June 7.—A despatch says that the report of an Indian fight near the North Platte, a day or two since, was a hoax.

The Senatorial party returned yesterday, and a grand banquet was given to them last night.

While the party was at the end of the railroad, ten coaches returned through fear of the Indians west.

Generals Sully and Baker and Colonel Colburn arrived about the 1st of June *en route* to Yellow Stone.

Destructive Hail Storm.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Accounts from several of the interior counties notice an unusually violent hail storm last Sunday and Monday nights, which did great damage to fruits and crops. In some places, hailstones as large as hen's eggs covered the ground completely, and remained forty-eight hours.

Ship News.

WILMINGTON, N. C., June 7.—The three-masted schooner Elizabeth and Eleanor, loaded with fruit and molasses, from Cuba for New York, is ashore on the Tortugas, three miles northeast of the Western bar.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 7.—Cotton quiet at 27@27½c. for middlings; uplands. Coffee dull, and the market favors buyers. The demand for Flour is limited; Howard Street and superfine, $16·50. Wheat heavy; Pennsylvania red, $2·40@2·70, Maryland, $2·75@2·90, the latter for choice. Corn has declined 2@3c.; sales of white at $1·02@1·06; yellow, $1·09@1·11; mixed Western, $1. Oats easier; sales at 75@80c., mostly at the latter rate. Sugar, 10½@10¾c. for refining grades; 10¾@11¼c. for Cuba for retail sales. Provisions steady, quiet, and unchanged. Whisky dull at $2·33@2·35, in bond.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Preliminary Examination of General Cole—His Appearance in Jail—Testimony of Two Witnesses to the Shooting—Appeal of the Prisoner for Better Jail Accommodations—Disappearance of the Letters, etc., Taken from the Deceased, Etc. Etc.

From the New York Papers of to-day.

ALBANY, June 6.—The preliminary examination of George W. Cole, charged with the shooting of Luther Harris Hiscock, a member of the Constitutional Convention, at Stanwix Hall, on the evening of Tuesday, the 4th of June, was commenced this morning at 10 o'clock, at the jail in this city, before the Police Magistrate. Mr. S. H. H. Parsons, aided by Mr. John M. Bailey, Assistant District Attorney. No jury was empanelled.

The examination took place in the private office of the jailor or sheriff, a small room, containing a writing table and desk, a bookcase with a couple of dozen law books, a lounge, water cooler, and some chairs. The prisoner occupied a chair beside the table, and his counsel, Mr. William J. Hadley, soon entered and took a seat by his side. The magistrate and Assistant District Attorney sat at the table and reduced the evidence to writing.

George W. Cole, the prisoner, strikes one, at first sight, as being a man of some thirty-five years of age, with a frame betokening strength and activity, and an expression of countenance indicating quiet resoluteness rather than a violent or cruel disposition. He is some five feet nine inches in height. His hair is black, or dark brown, his eyebrows well marked, his nose regularly straight, and his face closely shaven, with the exception of a short black moustache.

His bearing was that of a quiet, self-possessed man, who is placed by circumstances in a dangerous position, which he deems he could not well have avoided. From some acquaintances who stepped up and shook hands with him, he inquired affectionately for his children, but he evinced no other mark of emotion. He wore a sack coat and pants of thick grey woollen material.

TESIMONY OF JOHN EDDY.

The first witness sworn was John Eddy; he was examined by the Assistant District Attorney, Mr. John M. Bailey, and testified as follows:—I reside at Milford, Otsego county, N. Y.; I am a member of the Constitutional Convention; I board at the American Hotel; on the night of the 4th of June I was at Stanwix Hall; I went there about a quarter before 8; I saw Mr. Hiscock there; I first saw him standing near the first pillar from the clerk's counter; the pillar is near the centre of the hall, north and south; Mr. Hiscock was then standing conversing with two other gentlemen; one of them was Mr. Patrick Corbett; I did not know the other gentleman; my impression is that Mr. Hiscock had his hat on; I did not see Mr. Cole come into the room, as I was conversing with another gentleman—Mr. Sherman, of Oneida county, a member of the Convention; we were within eight or ten feet of Mr. Hiscock, with my side towards him and facing Broadway; my attention was first attracted by the report of a pistol; at the instant I turned, and saw Mr. Hiscock in the act of staggering back, with his hands extended and falling; I stepped towards him, but before I could reach him he was on the floor; he fell back straight, with his body and limbs extended; at the same instant that he fell back I caught a glance of the prisoner; Mr. Hiscock was directly in range between me and the prisoner, and as Mr. Hiscock fell I first saw the prisoner with his hand falling to his side; he had a pistol in it, and I stood directly in range of the prisoner; I looked for a moment at Mr. Hiscock; the blood was flowing from his wound and apparently from his nose and mouth; his face was covered with blood; he fell directly square on his back; his mouth and nose were full of blood; I said, "He cannot breathe: turn him over, and let the blood out of his mouth." A gentleman took off Mr. Hiscock's necktie, and then he turned him over; another gentleman took out his pocket handkerchief and wiped the blood out of his mouth; he was apparently alive or breathing at that time; I asked if a physician or surgeon had been sent for; I was answered that there had been, and that he would be there very soon; very soon he made his appearance; I did not know him; he was the same as was sworn before the Coroner; Havens, I believe; they called for a stretcher, and placed Mr. Hiscock on it; they were doing what they could for him; the doctor was standing there examining his pulse, etc.; then took him up and carried him to his room; those are the facts mainly which fell under my observation.

Q. What do you say in reference to Mr. Hiscock speaking after he was shot? A. I did not hear him speak after the report; if I did I cannot say whether it was he or some one else; I did not distinguish any noise from him.

Counsel for the prisoner said he would reserve the right to cross-examine the witness if he thought proper to do so.

The notes of the testimony having been read over to the witness, he added:—Subsequently went up to the room where Mr. Hiscock's body lay and remained there until the Coroner's jury was organized and retired.

Mr. Hadley, counsel for the prisoner, cross-examined the witness in this connection, as follows:—

Q. Did you see what articles were taken from the person of Mr. Hiscock? A. I saw the articles placed on the table; I did not examine them.

Q. Who was it that searched his person? A. I think it was the foreman of the jury with the Coroner. The Coroner did most of the searching of the pockets, and handed the things to the jury, and then they were placed on the table; Mr. Folger made a memorandum of the articles.

Q. What articles or papers were found upon him, as nearly as you can recollect? A. I sa

From Cavonian Literary Society. By E. F. R. C.

"THE LAST SIGH OF THE MOOR."

(At the conquest of Granada by Ferdinand and Isabella the Moorish Prince Abdallah was banished from the kingdom, and with the royal family passed out from the city as the conquerors were taking possession. Reaching a rocky eminence which commanded a view of Granada, he checked his horse, and as his eye wandered for the last time over the scenes of his departed greatness, his heart swelled and he burst into tears.

The scene of the event is still pointed out to the traveller by the people of the district, and the rocky height from which the Moorish chief took his sad farewell of the princely abodes of his youth is commemorated by the poetical title of "El Ultimo Suspiro del Moro"—"the Last Sigh of the Moor."—*Prescott's History of Ferdinand and Isabella*, vol. ii, p. 99.)

'Twas the hour of sunset, day's parting ray
Lingered faintly but fondly o'er mountain and bay;
For cloud floated darkly in heaven's blue dome,
And shadows fell fast on the Saracen's home.
The star of Mahomet which brightly had shone
In radiant glory, undimmed and alone,
Was setting in darkness, no more to arise
On the land of Granada to gladden her skies.

The Christian in triumph his standard unfurled,
And with shouts of delight from each minaret hurled
The Moslem's loved crescent, to glisten no more
In the sunlight of Spain, as for ages before.
The silver cross shines from Alhambra's high tower,
The grateful *Te Deum* is chanted with power,
The victors rejoice in their coveted prize,
And loud hallelujahs ascend to the skies.

Behold, from the city, a sorrowful band
Of exiles go forth from their dearly loved land—
And silently seek for some desolate spot,
Where unseen they may weep o'er their miserable lot.

They pause at the top of a far rock height,
And turn with hearts bursting to take the last sight
Of Granada's fair palace, their ancestors' throne,
Her temples and mosques, now no longer their own.

Overcome with the thought, the proud chieftain is bowed,
And weeping gives vent to his sorrows aloud:—
"O beautiful city! in glory renowned,
For centuries past with magnificence crowned,
Oh, how art thou fallen! thy sons all in vain
Have striven to save thee, our fathers' domain;
The Christian has conquered; 'twas Allah's decree;
We bow to his will, while we sorrow for thee.

"No more through thy halls shall resound the glad song;
No more shall thy streets to our children belong;
No more the muezzin shall call us to prayer,
But music unsanctified ever be there.
E'en now in the twilight behold the grey cross
Rise proudly in triumph to mock at our loss—
And borne on the breeze the faint chime of the bells,
To the listening ear, of our misery tells.

"O son of Mahomet! have woes like to thine
E'er fallen on mortals from destiny's shrine?
Oh, dark is the future, poor exiles we roam,
And the fate of the captive may yet be our doom.
Farewell, loved Granada, no more the brave Moor,
In the mosque of his fathers, shall Allah adore;
But where'er he shall wander thy name shall be dear,
And sacredly cherished, till death shall draw near.

"Oh, fondly we hoped when life's struggle was past,
Its conflicts and victories won to the last,
That thy beautiful soil, where we first drew our breath,
Might cover our ashes when silent in death.
But alas! the vain hope now in sadness expires,
Far, far from this spot, from the graves of our sires,
From the home of our childhood and all we love best,
Broken-hearted and weary, we'll lie down to rest."

The shadows of evening were deepening apace,
And stillness reigned over that desolate place—
The stars one by one, from their ocean of blue,
In sympathy twinkled their parting adieu—
While faintly was heard the sad chieftain's low tone,
The pitying wind answering back with a moan,
The hill tops around caught the sound from afar,
And echoed for aye "the Last Sigh of the Moor."

CLUB LIFE.

ANECDOTES AND GOSSIP ABOUT ENGLISH CLUBS.

A writer in *London Society* says:—

Almack's Assembly Rooms were opened in 1765—in King street, St. James'. Here, "in three very elegant new-built rooms," as Gilly Williams records in a letter to George Selwyn, "there was opened a ten-guinea subscription, for which you have a ball and supper once a week for ten weeks. You may imagine by the sum the company is chosen; though, refined as it is, it will be scarce able to put old Soho (Mrs. Corneby's) out of countenance. The men's tickets are not transferable, so, if the ladies do not like us, they have no opportunity of changing us, but must see the same persons forever." Early in the present century, Almack's was, on the testimony of Captain Gronow, "the seventh heaven of the fashionable world." "Many diplomatic arts, much finesse, and a host of intrigues were set in motion to get an invitation to Almack's. Very often persons whose rank and fortune entitled them to the *entrée* anywhere, were excluded by the cliquetism of the lady patroness; for the female government of Almack's was a pure despotism, and subjected to all the caprices of despotic rule. It is needless to add that, like every other despotism, it was not innocent of abuses. The fair ladies who ruled supreme over this little dancing and gossiping world issued a solemn proclamation that no gentleman should appear at the assemblies without being dressed in knee breeches, white cravat, and *chapeau bras*. On one occasion the Duke of Wellington was about to ascend the staircase of the ball room dressed in black trowsers, when the vigilant Mrs. Willis, the guardian of the establishment, stepped forward and said: 'Your Grace cannot be admitted in trowsers;' whereupon the Duke, who had a great respect for orders and regulations, quietly walked away."

The rooms, called now almost exclusively Willis' Rooms, have been accustomed to be let for balls, concerts, public meetings, and for miscellaneous purposes. The *Quarterly Review* has seen in the decline of Almack's the dying out of that feeling of exclusiveness which formerly reigned in London society. "In 1831 was published 'Almack's,' a novel, in which the leaders of fashion were sketched with much freedom, and identified in a 'Key to Almack's,' by Benjamin Disraeli." But the allusions to Almack's in polite fiction are, as all our readers may know, well nigh innumerable.

Brookes' Club was originally a gaming club, "formed at first by Almack," then taken by Brookes, a wine merchant and money-lender, described by Tickell as:—

"Liberal Brookes, whose speculative skill
Is hasty credit and a distant bill;
Who, nursed in clubs, disdains a vulgar trade,
Exults to trust, and blushes to be paid."

The manœuvre by which Sheridan, in collusion with the Prince of Wales, was, after being blackballed by George Selwyn and Lord Bessborough, at length admitted to Brookes', is a little history, of which one version or other—for details vary and are hard to fix—is known to most people. Equally familiar, and equally varying in details, is the story of the admission of "Fighting Fitzgerald;" but this story has lately been cruelly questioned by the skeptics of the *Athenæum*. According to the received legend, "Admiral Keith Stewart proposed Fitzgerald as a member of Brookes' Club, because he knew such a candidate would not be elected. All the balls in the ballot-box proved to be black; but Admiral Stewart is represented as stooping to a falsehood through fear of the great bully and duellist, and sending him a message that, as there was one black ball against him, he was not elected. Fitzgerald affected to suppose that an error had occurred, and refused to believe otherwise, when successive messages reached him that two, and finally, a totality of blackballs had rejected his candidateship. Fitzgerald, prince of ruffians, rushed into the club room, asked each gentleman there if he had voted against him, and we (*Athenæum*, March 3, 1866) are required to believe that some of the noblest men in the land told a lie, and answered 'No!' out of fear of a man whom, on taking possession of a seat as if he were a member, they treated with the greatest contempt, and against whose future attempts to enter they provided stringent means! The whole story is incredible."

Arthur's Club, established more than a century since, is another of kindred character. It was located in St. James' street, and named after "Mr. Arthur, the master of White's Chocolate House, in the same street." He died in 1761, and the establishment passed into the hands of Mr. Mackreth, who had married Arthur's only child. Mackreth had the honor of representing Castle Rising in Parliament, and afterwards achieved the distinction of knighthood.

White's Club, originally established as White's Chocolate House, on the west side of St. James' street, dates from 1698, and in 1733 was kept by Mr. Arthur, mentioned above. On the 28th of April of this year the house was consumed by fire, when young Arthur's wife distinguished herself by leaping out of a second-floor window upon a feather bed, without sustaining any material injury. Hogarth borrowed the idea of this fire to give *eclat* to some of the plates in his "Rake's Progress." White's enjoyed rather an evil reputation. Early in its history dashing highwaymen had there sipped their chocolate or thrown their main, before proceeding to exercise the more technical branch of their profession on Bagshot Heath. And later, when from an open chocolate house it had become a club house, it was notorious for its excessive indulgence in the most reckless play.

Walpole found at White's a very remarkable entry in their wager-book, which is still preserved. "Lord Mountford bets Sir John Bland twenty guineas that Nash outlives Cibber." "How odd," says Walpole, "that these two old creatures, selected for their antiquities, should live to see both of their wagerers put an end to their own lives! Cibber is within a few days of eighty-four, still hearty, and clear, and well. I told him I was glad to see him look so well. 'Faith,' said he, 'it is very well that I look at all.'" As it turned out, the bet would have been won in Mountford's favor. Cibber died in 1757, while Nash lived till the year 1761.

"Boodle's Club, originally the *savoir vivre*, which," says Mr. Timbs, "with Brookes' and White's forms a trio of nearly coeval date, and each of which takes the present name of its founder, is No. 28 St. James' street. In its early records it was noted for its costly gayeties, and the 'Heroic Epistle to Sir William Chambers, 1776,' commemorates its epicurism:—

"For what is Nature? Ring her changes round,
Her three flat notes are water, plants and ground;
Prolong the peal, yet, spite of all your clatter,
The tedious chime is still ground, plants, and water;
Lo, when some John his dull invention racks,
To rival Boodle's dinners or Almack's,
Three uncouth legs of mutton shock our eyes,
Three roasted geese, three buttered apple pies."

Boodle's is chiefly frequented by country gentlemen, whose status has been thus satirically insinuated by a contemporary:—"Every Sir John belongs to Boodle's, as you may see, for when a waiter comes into the room, and says to some aged student of the *Morning Herald*, 'Sir John, your servant is come,' every head is mechanically thrown up in answer to the address."

Theodore Hook, whom as a clubman, we may have occasion again to notice, was accustomed to frequent Crockford's, where play did not begin till late. We would often, after going the round of the Clubs, wind up with "half an hour" at Crockford's. In order to avoid the night air, against which he had been cautioned by his medical attendant, he was accustomed not to leave the gaming house for Fulham, where he resided, till about four or five o'clock in the morning. After Crockford's death, the club house was sold by his executors for £2900, held on lease, of which thirty-two years were unexpired, subject to a yearly rent of £1400. It is said that the decorations alone cost £94,000. The interior was redecorated in 1849, and opened for the Military, Naval, and County Service Club, but was closed again in 1851. It has been for several years a dining house—the "Wellington."

A DISGUSTED INDIVIDUAL.—The Shelby (Ohio) *Chronicle* (Radical) has the following card:—

"SHELBY, Ohio, May 15, 1867.—Horace Greeley.—Sir:—Will you have the kindness to reduce the club of *Tribunes* coming to Shelby, Ohio (one), as I do not want your paper. Send it to some of your 'Copperhead' friends. My reason for so doing is this:—For one, I think that a man that will bail Jeff. Davis out ought not to be patronized by any man having a loyal heart or the first drop of the blood of '76' coursing through his veins. My opinion is, a man that would bail Jeff. Davis would not hesitate to drink lager beer sitting upon Union grave stones. Stop my paper.
Yours, in disgust. W. A. FLANDERS.

"P. S.—New York *Tribune*, Richmond *Enquirer*, Cincinnati *Enquirer*, *Shield and Banner*, New York *Tribune Almanac*, and *Bucyrus Forum* please copy, and charge Jeff. Davis, Greeley & Co."

The Ohio *Statesman* takes the romance out of the patriotism that swears so terribly in Flanders, by explaining how, and wherefore, the man has been for a long time lying in ambush for Greeley. It seems that several years ago Flanders got up a humbug which he called Flanders' Wine, and represented as infallible for various ailments. It was manufactured, he said, from a wonderful "wine plant." Greeley detected and exposed the cheat, and warned his readers against Flanders' mere rhubarb roots under a new name. Flanders now has his revenge. He has stopped a *whole copy* of the *Tribune*, and reduced Greeley to extremity.—*Richmond (Va.) Enquirer.*

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9-4 Sheetings, 45 cents; 10-4 Sheeting, 50 cents
Pillow case Muslins, 22 and 25 cents.
Scotch Dress Ginghams, 30 cents, worth 40 cents.
All-wool Spring Shawls, $3.
All-wool Tweeds, Boys' Wear, 75 cents.
Imported Whalebone Corsets, $1·25.
Power-loom Table Linens, 65, 75, and 88 cents.
Ladies' and Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs.
Gloves, etc.
Hosiery at reduced prices.
Black Alpacas, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 75 cents, etc.
Linen Drills, 37½, 45, and 50 cents.
Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Shirt Fronts, etc. etc.
White Goods in endless variety.
White Pique, 50 cents. Corded do., 62½ and 75 cents.
Gents' Summer Undershirts, 75 cents, $1·00. etc. etc.

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NO. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW BLINDS
AND
SHADES.
Blinds repaired; Shades Lettered; Trimmings and Fixtures; Plain Shades of all Kinds; Picture Tassels; Cords; Bell Pulls, etc. 4 15 mwf2mrp

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,
AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER
For Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.
This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.
Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,
WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28 mwf] No. 724 MARKET Street.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.

PAINTING.
THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.
OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
A. & H. LEJAMBRE,
Late No. 1012 Chesnut street, have removed their
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREROOMS
To No. 1103 CHESNUT STREET,
UP STAIRS. 4 20 3m

WESTCOTT & GEORGE,
SUCCESSORS TO
PHILIP WILSON & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
GUNS, PISTOLS RIFLES, CRICKET, AND BASE BALL IMPLEMENTS,
FISHING TACKLE, SKATES, CROQUET ARCHERY, ETC.,
NO. 409 CHESNUT STREET
4 11 3m PHILADELPHIA

T. STEWART BROWN,
S.E. Corner of
FOURTH and CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF
TRUNKS, VALISES, and BAGS suitable for Europe Travel.
(Formerly at 708 CHESTNUT ST.)

JOHN CRUMP,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
SHOPS: NO. 213 LODGE STREET, AND NO 1733 CHESNUT STREET,
5 26] PHILADELPHIA

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.
MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MANSION HOUSE,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O.
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Mrs. M. Rodermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERTOWN SEMINARY
F. H. Stauffer, Boyertown P. O., Berks co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
A. U. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS
S. Lichtenthaler & Son Litiz P. O., Lancaster co.
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
A. S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co. [5 6 2m

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE MAY, N. J.,
WILL OPEN JUNE 20, 1867.
Address GEORGE J. BOLTON, Proprietor,
Or J. H. DENNISON,
6 7 fmw6t At St. Lawrence Hotel.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
The above House will be opened on the 1st of JUNE. For particulars, etc., address
WM. T. CALER PROPRIETOR,
5 6 tf ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

CONGRESS HALL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opens for the Season of 1867 on SATURDAY, June 1. Terms for June, $2·50 per day, or $21 per week.
Address
J. F. CAKE, CONGRESS HALL,
5 30 12t Cape Island, N. J.

COLLEGE HILL HOTEL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW YORK.
This delightful Summer Hotel, under the management of WILLIAM PERRY, formerly proprietor of the Colhmore House, New York, will be OPENED about June 1. Application may be made to GEORGE MORGAN, Proprietor. 5 10 1m*

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

COUNTRY BOARD.—VERY DESIRABLE accommodations and excellent BOARD can be had at Morristown, N. J., for a season of twelve weeks from the 24th of June. References given and required. Address Post Office Box No. 145, Morristown, New Jersey. 5 10 1m*

SUMMER BOARDING.—THAT SPLENDID, healthy, and popular place known as CHESNUT GROVE, at Media (on the West Chester Railroad), Delaware county, Pennsylvania, is now open for the reception of guests 5 19 1m

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply Families at their Country Residences with every description of
FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, ETC. ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
11 7]rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

GARFIELD'S
SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR
Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS.
For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,
PAUL & FERGUSON,
4 19 3m8 NO. 18 NORTH WATER ST.

SPANISH OLIVES.
THREE HUNDRED GALLONS OF
Fine Spanish Olives,
For sale by the gallon, much below the cost of importation, by
JAMES R. WEBB
3 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

INSTRUCTION.

The Quaker City
BUSINESS COLLEGE
N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS
Established Nov. 2, 1863. Chartered March 14, 1865.
BOOK-KEEPING.
Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.
OTHER BRANCHES.
Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.
YOUNG MEN
Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.
T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.
This Institution is now open for Educational purposes. The outfit is perfect—furniture throughout being entirely new.
THE TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT
Is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. Twenty-one instruments in constant operation.
THE LADIES' TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT.
In comfort and elegance, equals any Drawing-room in the city. Opportunities for study are here afforded that are unequalled.
THE COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT
Is under the especial care of Mr. T. C. Search, an experienced accountant, and late Professor of Accounts in a prominent Business College of this city. A full corps of Teachers always in attendance.
UNPARALLELED OFFER.
We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after having given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.
TERMS PREVIOUS TO MARCH 1, 1867.
Full Course, time unlimited $35
Telegraphing, three months 20
Positions Guaranteed.
Day and Evening Instruction.
3 11 mwf 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 302 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14 4p

FRENCH CLOCKS.
G. RUSSELL & CO.,
NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received per steamship Europe, an invoice of
MANTLE CLOCKS,
Purchased in Paris since the opening of the Exposition, which for beauty of design and workmanship, cannot be excelled, and they are offered at prices which invite competition. 5 20]

JOHN BOWMAN
No. 704 ARCH Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
SILVER AND PLATEDWARE,
Our GOODS are decidedly the cheapest in the city for TRIPLE PLATE, A NO. 1. [8

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY,
No. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully select stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES
EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable for
BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 18]

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
Manufacturers of
Gold and Silver Watch Cases,
And Wholesale Dealers in
AMERICAN WATCH CO.'S, HOWARD & CO.'S, And TREMONT
AMERICAN WATCHES
4 3 NO. 22 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 ARCH Street,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1] SOLID SILVER-WARE

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER,
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF
SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
9 5] NO. 424 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 2 No. 422 VINE Street.

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
AT THEIR
NEW STORE,
N. W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut
OFFER IN THE
HOUSE-FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
2000
FLOOR CLOTHS, ALL LINEN,
AT $1·75.
GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW.
No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
1314 WASHINGTON AV.
THE GENUINE EAGLE VEIN, THE CELEBRATED PRESTON, and the pure hard GREEN WOOD COAL, Egg and Stove, sent to all parts of the city at $6·50 per ton; superior LEHIGH at $6·75.
Each of the above articles are warranted to give perfect satisfaction in every respect. Orders received at No. 114 S. THIRD Street; Emporium, No. 1314 WASHINGTON Avenue. 4 4]

A. S. ROBINSON,
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
Is in receipt to-day of an invoice of
FINE CHROMOS, ENGRAVINGS,
ETC. ETC.,
Which are now open for examination.
"Peace and War," by G. Doree." "Last Rose of Summer," "Cromwell and Family," "Romeo and Juliet," "Star of Bethlehem," are well worthy the attention of the admirers of art. 15]

FLORIST
AND
PRESERVER of NATURAL FLOWERS
A. H. POWELL,
No. 725 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.
Bouquets, Wreaths, Baskets, Pyramids of Cut Flowers furnished to order at all seasons. 1 23 1f

GEORGE PLOWMAN,
CARPENTER AND BUILDER
No. 232 CARTER STREET,
And No. 141 DOCK Street
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to.

FINANCIAL

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & Co.,

112 AND 114 S. THIRD ST., PHILADA.,

Dealers in all Government Securities.

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [3 24 3m

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., NO. NASSAU ST.,

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK. 1

JULY COUPONS

WANTED.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 South THIRD St.

5 29 1m PHILADELPHIA.

FRACTIONAL SHARES

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

5 30 10t NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

3-10s—SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE INTO THE NEW

5-20s.

BONDS DELIVERED AT ONCE.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES wanted at highest market rates.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

5 26 3m NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD ST.

3-10s,

ALL SERIES,

CONVERTED INTO

Five-Twenties of 1865,

JANUARY AND JULY,

WITHOUT CHARGE

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

5 10 2rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey,	William Ervien,
Nathan Hilles,	Osgood Welsh,
Benj. Rowland, Jr.,	Frederick A. Hoyt,
Samuel A. Bispham,	Wm. H. Rhawn.
Edward B. Orne,	

WM. H. RHAWN, President,
Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 31 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank.*

AUGUST

SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES,

CONVERTED WITHOUT CHARGE,

INTO THE

NEW FIVE-TWENTY GOLD INTEREST BONDS.

Large Bonds delivered at once. Small Bonds published as soon as received from Washington.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

5 24 tf NO. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN.

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARKE & CO.

6 6 1m dp

NOTICE

TO THE HOLDERS

OF

OVERDUE LOANS

OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holders of the following Loans of the Common wealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867:—

Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1853.
Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854.
Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1, 1855.
Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856.

All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEARY,
GOVERNOR.

JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
AUDITOR-GENERAL.

WILLIAM H. KEMBLE,
5 1 wfm3t STATE TREASURER.

CALEB PEIRCE.

NO. 109 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA

STOCKS, BONDS, and GOVERNMENT SECURITIES of all kinds bought and sold on Commission.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS, of all kinds and descriptions, kept constantly on hand, and sold in any desired quantity.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED. [5 8 tm*
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

TAKE A LIFE POLICY

IN THE

BROOKLYN

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF NEW YORK.

OFFICE:

N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.

E. B. COLTON,
2 23 GENERAL AGENT.

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,

(No. 639)

N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000.
INCOME FOR 1866, $103,934.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000

Of which amount not $6000 remain unpaid at this date $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven,	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard,	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas Mackellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Claghorn,	Henry F. Keasey,
Joseph Kisgp, M. D.	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw4 JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC., at
R. V. HELMOLD'S
Cheap Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 8 Three doors above Walnut.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.,

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 12 m1

PROPOSALS

NEW PIERS AT MARCUS HOOK, PENNA.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE,
No. 209 S. SIXTH STREET, PHILA.,
May 22, 1867.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office, until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, June 13, 1867, for furnishing materials and labor for the construction of four new piers at Marcus Hook, Delaware River, Penna.

The superstructure of each pier to be of hard and durable stone.

The facing in six courses, of headers and stretchers dovetailed; the rise of each course 2 feet; the cubic contents of blocks varying from 20 to 56 feet; the faces, axe or pean hammer work; beds and joints good joint work; lewis and dowel holes to be drilled if required; backing to be of rubble stone.

The top to be paved with stones from one to two feet in thickness, with good natural face, and jointed to lengths of 5 feet and random widths.

The stone to be delivered at such points, at or near Marcus Hook, and to such persons as may be designated by the proper officer or agent of the United States; and any other material to be deliverable under like conditions.

The cribs upon which the piers are to rest are to be sunk in depths varying from 20 to 24 feet, or thereabouts, at ordinary low-water. Length of each at bottom about 77 feet by 34 in width; at top 74 by 32. To be of hemlock wharf timber, to work 10 inches least dimension.

There will be required for the superstructure of each pier about

7000 cubic feet of hammered facing Stone, giving

2800 superficial feet of face, and 7800 superficial feet of bed and joint work.

1350 cubic feet of paving stone, giving 1700 feet joint work.

9.0 perches, of 25 cubic feet each, of rubble backing.

For each crib about 18,000 feet face of crib work.

8000 lbs. of iron bolts, etc.

750 perches of rubble filling to be delivered in crib.

Proposals for putting the stone of superstructure of each pier in place must state the rate of labor per cubic yard of facing and paving stone, and per perch of 25 cubic feet for backing with rubble.

All stones to be laid dry, in the best manner, and in accordance with instructions to be given. The rates to cover every expenditure necessary in receiving, caring for, and putting the stones in position.

Proposals for labor for cribs to state the rate per foot of face, measured in the work, and to include every expense of receiving and caring for materials, framing, putting together, and sinking the cribs in proper positions, etc., in accordance with instructions that may be given.

All materials and labor to be of the best quality, subject to inspection, and rejection if not approved.

A deduction of 20 per centum to be made on any payment made in part for material or labor accepted.

Separate proposals to be made for stone, for lumber, and for iron; also for labor, for masonry, and labor for crib work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for New Piers at Marcus Hook."

Bids to be opened at 12 o'clock M., on Thursday, June 13, 1867.

Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 23 15t Lt.-Col. of Engineers.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 S. SIXTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, May 29, 1867.

REPAIRS OF PIERS AT CHESTER, PA.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, for materials and labor for repairs of Government Piers at Chester, Pennsylvania.

Separate proposals must be made for timber, for iron, and for labor.

Cap logs, bridge timbers, mooring posts, and upper houses of piers of white pine; tie timber of hemlock, locusts, etc., of white oak.

Proposals will state the price per running foot of timber, per foot of face, and per foot board measure, as the case may require; the rate per pound of bolts, etc.

All the materials to be of the best quality, deliverable at such points, at or near Chester, and to such persons as may be designated, and to be subject to inspection and approval before acceptance.

The proposals for labor to state the rate per foot of face and per foot board measure, etc., as measured in place; and these rates to cover all labor necessary for putting the works in good repair, such as removing old work, receiving, caring for, framing, putting together, and replacing materials to be used or moved.

All work to be subject to inspection and approval before payment is made, and a deduction of twenty per centum to be made on any payment for labor or material, in case of part payment before the completion of all the work.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security by the United States District Judge, Attorney, Collector, or other public officer.

Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Repairs of Government Piers at Chester."

Bids will be opened on TUESDAY, June 25, 1867, at 12 o'clock M. Bidders are invited to be present.

For further particulars inquire at this office.
C. SEAFORTH STEWART,
5 30 15t Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers.

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT.
OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,
ATLANTA, Ga., May 3, 1867.

BY ORDER OF THE QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office for the sale of seven thousand four hundred (7400) tons of COAL at Baraccas, Florida, payment to be made in Government funds.

The proposals will be opened at 12 M. SATURDAY, the 8th of June, 1867, and should be marked "Proposals to purchase Coal," and addressed to

Brevet Brig.-Gen. R. SAXTON,
Chief Quartermaster Third Military District,
Atlanta, Ga. 5 13 23t

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
No. 25 BROADWAY, New York, May 31, 1867.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at the Depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 WASHINGTON Street, New York City, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th of June next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., certain quantities of condemned Clothing and Camp and Garrison Equipage, consisting of, say about:—

29,000 Woollen Blankets,	30,000 pounds Common Tents,
2,000 Uniform Coats,	25,000 pounds Wall Tents,
350 Great Coats,	20,000 pounds Hospital Tents,
1,000 Sack Coats,	11,000 pounds Shelter Tents,
1,500 Trowers,	248 Sibley Tent Tripods,
600 pairs Stockings,	A lot of Brass articles,
100 Hats,	100 Bed Sacks,
380 Great-Coat Straps,	1,500 Tent Pins,
100 pairs Leggings,	
1,150 Knapsacks,	
2,800 Tent Poles,	
300 Tent Stoves,	

And various small articles of Clothing and Equipage.

Samples of the above may be seen at the Depot, within four days of sale, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash in Government funds; ten per cent. down, and balance before the goods are taken from the Depot which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Major-General D. H. VINTON,
6 1 8t Assistant Quartermaster General U.S

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE

PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let our awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO.,
6 3 3m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

SHIPPING.

SHIPPERS, TAKE NOTICE

The Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company's New Iron Steamship Tioga, 1075 Tons,

CAPTAIN JAMES T. MORSE,

Is now taking freight at low rates for New Orleans direct, at Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street), to sail SATURDAY, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Through Bills of Lading signed to Mobile, Galveston, Indianola, Lavaca, Brazos, and all points on the Mississippi river.

The passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
6 6 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND, AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE.

THROUGH AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

THROUGH RECEIPTS TO NEWBERN.

Also, all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Norfolk, Petersburg, South Side Railroad, and Richmond and Danville Railroad.

The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight.

No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer.

Steamships insure at lowest rates, and leave regularly from first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point.

T. P. CROWELL & CO, Agents at Norfolk. 6 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINE FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

TONAWANDA, 850 tons, Captain Wm. Jennings.
WYOMING, 850 tons, Captain Jacob Teal.

The steamship WYOMING will leave on the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M. from second wharf below Spruce street.

Until further notice, the TONAWANDA will be withdrawn, and the WYOMING will make semi-monthly trips.

Through passage tickets sold and freight taken for all points in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at Savannah, Hunter & Gammell. [4 1

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE, FOR NEW ORLEANS, LA.

STAR OF THE UNION, 1076 tons, Capt. T. N. Cookney
JUNIATA, 1215 tons, Captain P. F. Hoxie,
TIOGA, 1075 tons, Captain J. F. Morse.

Will leave this port every two weeks alternately touching at Havana returning, for freight and passenger.

The TIOGA will leave for New Orleans, on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

The STAR OF THE UNION will leave New Orleans for this port June 15.

Through bills of lading signed for freight to Mobile, Galveston, Natchez, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Cairo, St. Louis, Louisville, and Cincinnati.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.
Agents at New Orleans, Creevy, Nickerson & Co.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE FOR WILMINGTON, N. C.

The steamship PIONEER, 512 tons, Captain J. Bennett, will leave for the above port on Saturday, June 15, at 8 o'clock A. M., from Pier 18 (second wharf below Spruce street).

Bills of lading signed at through and reduced rates to all principal points in North Carolina.

Agents at Wilmington, Worth & Daniel.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
4 1 No. 314 S. Delaware avenue.

OPPOSITION TO MONOPOLY.—DAILY LINE FOR BALTIMORE, via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal.

Philadelphia and Baltimore Union Steamboat Company, daily at 2 o'clock P. M.

The Steamers of this line are now plying regularly between this port and Baltimore, leaving the second wharf below Arch street daily at 2 o'clock P. M. (Sundays excepted).

Carrying all description of Freight as low as any other line.

Freight handled with great care, delivered promptly, and forwarded to all points beyond the terminus free of commission.

Particular attention paid to the transportation of all description of Merchandise, Horses, Carriages, etc. etc.

For further information, apply to
JOHN D. RUOFF, Agent,
5 16 No. 18 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO Alexandria, Georgetown, and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton, and the Southwest.

Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street.

Freight received daily.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 14 North and South Wharves.

J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown.
M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Virginia. 6 1

HAVANA STEAMERS.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

The Steamships
HENDRICK HUDSON.....CAPTAIN HOWES
STARS AND STRIPES.....CAPTAIN HOLMES

These Steamers will leave this port for Havana every other Saturday at 8 A. M.

The Steamship STARS AND STRIPES, (Holmes, Master) will sail for Havana on SATURDAY MORNING, June 15, at 8 o'clock.

Passage to Havana, $50 currency.
No freight received after Thursday.
For Freight or Passage apply to
THOMAS WATTSON & SONS,
5 18 No. 140 N. DELAWARE Avenue.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING at Queenstown.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails. RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 GOLD.

CITY OF LONDON.....Saturday, June 8
EDINBURGH.....Wednesday, June 12
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, June 15
CITY OF WASHINGTON.....Wednesday, June 19
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Saturday, June 22

And each succeeding Saturday and Wednesday, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday,

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
To London	115	To London	35
To Paris	135	To Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday Steamers:—First Cabin, $110; Steerage, $30. Payable in U. S. Currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, etc., at moderate rates.

Steerage passage from Liverpool to Queenstown, $10 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
8 7 or No. 411 CHESNUT St., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.

For particulars apply to
TAPSCOTTS, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 56 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY,
11 Or to THOS. R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT St.

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWare and Raritan Canal.

Express Steamboat Company Steam Propellers leave Daily from first wharf below Market street, Through in twenty-four hours. Goods forwarded to all points, North, East and West, free of commission.

Freight is received at the lowest rates.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents,
No. 14 South Wharves.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 104 Wall street, New York. 6 1 tf

FOR NEW YORK.—SWIFTSURE Transportation Company Despatch and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 15th of March, leaving daily at 12 M, and 6 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.

For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
1 1 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES

on vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES

on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES

on merchandise generally.

On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$111,000 00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562 50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720 00
46,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,400	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,750 00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000 00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,040 00
18,000	200 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000 00
7,186	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258 25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950 00
*20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000 00
195,900	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900 00
$4,045,000 par.	Market value	$1,076,280 75
	Cost, $1,030,352 05.	
	Real Estate	86,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637 20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923 90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6175. Estimated value	2,930 00
	Cash in Bank	$41,102 26
	Cash in Drawer	437 14
		41,540 00
		$1,407,831 56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	Henry Sloan,
Edmund A. Souder,	William G. Boulton,
Theophilus Paulding,	Edward Darlington,
John R. Penrose,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Joseph H. Seal,	Spencer McIlvaine,
George G. Leiper,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Hugh Craig,	A. B. Berger, "
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, "
Jacob Riegel,	George W. Bernardou.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:

NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 18
$2,553,146 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	946,713 98
Premiums	1,206,432 15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,481 18	INCOME FOR 1866, $825,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 12 3t

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267 33.

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings,
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Wain,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an unquestioned security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.	

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by the deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. Acellenz,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,

No. 111 South FOURTH Street,

INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.

CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.

Annuities granted on favorable terms.

Term Policies, Children's Endowments.

This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.

Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.

Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
CHARLES P. COFFIN	

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner.
J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.
1 27

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDITORS, Legatees, and other persons interested:—

Notice is hereby given that the following named persons die, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and Granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said city and county for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY, the 5th June next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1867.

Apr. 27. Joshua Lippincott et al., Executors of JAMES DUNDAS, deceased.
" 27, Ellen McManus, Executrix of FRANCIS McMANUS, deceased.
" 29, Peter J. Masterson and John Daley, Executors of MICHAEL MASTERSON, deceased.
" 30, Adam Everly and John C. Cresson, Executors of MARY EVERLY, deceased.
" 30, George J. Richardson et al., Executors and Trustees of WILLIAM RICHARDSON deceased.
May 1, Hugh Gamble, Executor of JOHN TURNER deceased.
" 2, John R. Neff, Jr., et al., Executors of CHARLES BIRD, deceased.
" 2, Charles Wurts, Executor of MARIA B LENTZ, deceased.
" 4, George W. and Catharine Bremer, Executors of LEWIS BREMER, deceased.
" 6, Charles H. Ehrenpfuet and Lorenze Sternheim, executors of JOHN BESSINGER, deceased.
" 6, Anna M. Howell, et al., Administrators of JOHN A. HOWELL, deceased.
" 6, Jacob Hoffman, Administrator of CHARLES NUGENT, deceased.
" 6, John Smith, et al., Administrators of THOMAS READING, deceased.
" 6, John C. and Alexander G. Mercer, Administrators of HALL W. MERCER, deceased.
" 7, Charles L. Bowen, Executor of ELIJAH BOWEN, deceased.
" 7, Edward A. Page, Administrator of CHARLES F. PAGE, deceased.
" 7, Robert Tempest and Elijah Jones, Executors of PETER J. DECKER, deceased.
" 9, Bernard Owens, Administrator of HENRY MEVILLEZ, deceased.
" 9, Charles W. Hoffner, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN NORTHROP, Sr., deceased.
" 9, John Trucks, Guardian of HENRY C. TRUCKS, late a minor.
" 10, Jane S. Comfort et al, Executors of EZRA COMFORT, deceased.
" 10, The Girard Life Insurance, etc. Co., Executors of PETER SEIP, deceased.
" 10, Thomas Cadwalader, Executor and Trustee of JAMES HAMILTON, deceased.
" 11, John C. Davis, Administrator of ELIZA Austin, deceased.
" 13, William P. Cresson and Thomas B. Watson, Executors of EDWARD GASKILL, deceased.
" 13, John H. Goldbeck, Administrator of JOHN RAU, deceased.
" 13, Elizabeth Schneider, Administratrix of ANTHONY SCHNEIDER, deceased.
" 14, John W. Lawton, Executor of MARTIN McHALE, deceased.
" 14, William C. Cottman and John Rees, Executors of JACOB BAKER, deceased.
" 14, Joseph R. and Jacob A. Paul, Administrators of WILLIAM R. PAUL deceased.
" 15, Emma N. Allen et al., Executors of WILLIAM ALLEN, deceased.
" 15, Charles S. Livezey and Joseph Lever, Executors of ALICE HEALD, deceased.
" 15, Charles Welsh, Executor of ANN HUNTER, deceased.
" 15, Lewis A. Scott, Administrator in Pennsylvania of JOSEPH D. SMITH, deceased.
" 15, Peter McCall, Executor of SARAH McCALL, deceased.
" 15, William T. Lowber et al., Executors of JOHN R. WORRELL, deceased.
" 16, Peter Deal, Administrator of HANNAH CRAMER, deceased.
" 17, Henry Barry, Executor of HENRY BARRY, Sr., deceased.
" 17, Joseph M. Pile, Administrator of ROBERT B. WOODBURN, deceased.
" 18, John Colburn, Administrator of JAMES COLBURN, deceased.
" 18, Gideon L. Fisher, Executor of HENRY CREEN, deceased.
" 18, Patrick A. Fagan, Executor of THERESA CLARK, deceased.
" 18, Hugh Campbell et al., Executors of JOSEPH TAGGERT, deceased.
" 20, Thomas Barker, Administrator of GEORGE BARKER, deceased.
" 20, William H. Main, Trustee and Executor of STEPHEN H. SIMMONS, deceased.
" 21, H. C. Primrose and A. Thompson, Executors of VIOLET PRIMROSE, deceased.
" 21, Edmund and Benjamin Young, Executors of JACOB YOUNG, Sr., deceased.
" 22, Samuel Davis and John Dight, Executors of CHARLES GARBER, deceased.
" 23, James Page, Administrator of THOMAS M. RICHARDS, deceased.
" 23, James L. Bewley, Administrator of MARY G. SCHUTZENBACH, deceased.
" 24, Patrick Mullen, Executor of PATRICK ROW, deceased.
" 24, Rebecca Jane Fulton and George Henderson, Executors of JAMES FULTON, deceased.
" 24, Anna K. Jones (formerly Keyser), Executrix of CHARLES KEYSER, deceased.
" 24, Frederick Koons, Administrator of THEODORE GRABRIN, deceased.
" 24, John O'Byrne, Administrator of MARGARET SCANLAN, deceased.
" 24, John O'Byrne, Administrator of PETER SEIGFRIED, deceased.
" 24, Frederick Koons, Administrator of ELIZABETH WILL, deceased.
" 25, Sarah Heald, Administratrix of JOHN C. HEALD, deceased.
" 27, Horace Moses and Henry Cramond, Executors of JOSEPH GRATZ, deceased.
" 27, Charles B. Engle, Administrator of JOHN PREVOST, deceased.
" 28, Rebecca and Susan R. Jackson, Executrices of JOSEPH JACKSON, deceased.
" 28, William M. Farr, Administrator of WILMON WHILLDIN, deceased.
" 28, Mahlon Fox, Administrator of HORATIO WORRALL, deceased.
" 29, Charles M. Wagner, Administrator of JAMES ROYER, deceased.
" 29, Dr. Seth C. Huston, Gu

A TERRIBLE ACCIDENT!

Explosion of a Steam Boiler in the Heart of the City.

The Building in Ruins.

A Frightful Loss of Life.

Seventeen Dead Bodies Taken from the Wreck.

Five Persons Rescued, Badly Injured.

Seven Persons are Still Missing.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

At half-past 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, an accident occurred in the very centre of the city which is certainly without parallel in its past history. The only affair of the kind which approaches it in any way was the explosion of Professor Jackson's pyrotechnical manufactory, at the corner of Tenth and Reed streets, in 1859. The loss of life in both cases was about the same, but the peculiar distress attending the accident of yesterday afternoon was in a great measure lacking in the former case, where the wounded were rescued from the ruined building without delay, and received all the care and attention that was possible, so long as the breath of life still lingered in their mangled frames.

THE SCENE OF THE DISASTER

of yesterday is represented in the accompanying cut. The building was located about midway between Tenth and Eleventh streets, in the block bounded on the north by Sansom street and on the south by Medical street, having a front on both. The Sansom street front, No. 1124, was only two stories in height, the lower story being used as an office, and the upper one as a warerroom for the storage of manufactured articles.

In the rear of this smaller building was an open space, about twenty by thirty feet in dimensions, by which the main building was separated from it. This last, as well as the one fronting on Sansom street, was substantially built of brick, and, as far as is known, was in every way safe. It was five stories in height, and had a frontage of forty feet on Medical street, and a depth of eighty feet. The greater portion of it has been occupied, since February last, by Messrs. Geasey & Ward, planers, turners, and manufacturers of fancy scroll-work for cabinet-makers. The fourth story was occupied by Messrs. Miller, Reader & Co., engravers of calico printing plates. The Schomacker Piano Forte Company also occupied a portion of the building.

The buildings to the east of the scene of the explosion are quite substential, and did not suffer materially from the disaster. The centre of the lot to the west was filled with piles of lumber, situated but a few feet from the building. The wall, in falling, was broken a few feet from the base, by coming in contact with the lumber, and in this way the whole mass was crumbled into atoms. Otherwise the upper portions, in their descent, would have reached a large five-story building on the west side of Juvenal street, formerly Juniper lane, and the destruction of life and property might have been even greater than it was. The southern corner of the lot, at Juvenal and Medical streets, was occupied by a small frame stable, two stories in height, which was crushed in and almost covered by the *debris*. The corner at the junction of Sansom and Juvenal streets is the site of two or three small frame tenements, one of them used as a lager-beer saloon. These all escaped material injury.

THE EXPLOSION OF THE BOILER.

In the open space between the two buildings, and adjacent to the north wall of the main building, was the boiler house, a sort of basement, in which were located two boilers for furnishing the establishment with steam.

About half-past 4 o'clock the engine was stopped, to give an opportunity to repair the cylinder, the packing of which was out of order. A boy was despatched to the machine shop of Mr. William H. King, on Sansom street, nearly opposite, for some mechanics, who were requested to assist the engineer, Mr. Thomas P. Jenkins, in making the repairs. When these were completed it was found that there was not more than a pound of steam on, and as it was not desirable to permit the steam to get any lower, an attempt was made to revive it, which, at half-past 5 o'clock, resulted in a terrific explosion, one of the boilers being fractured from end to end.

This morning, at half-past 9, one of our reporters visited the Pennsylvania Hospital, and through the courtesy of Dr. Hare, the physician in attendance, was permitted to have an interview with Mr. Jenkins, the engineer, who made the following statement concerning the disaster:—

THE ENGINEER'S STATEMENT.

"About twenty minutes to 4 o'clock the packing wings of the cylinder got loose, and we stopped the engine immediately. I sent over to Mr. King's for a man to help me fix them, as we were in a hurry, and wanted to start again as soon as possible. While doing this we shut off the steam from the engine. When we were nearly through we were ready to start up, although we did not want to start up that night, but wanted to raise ten or fifteen pounds of steam, to see if the engine would work right, and to make sure for next morning, so as not to delay the hands any more. The man who was running the planing-machine asked me if it wouldn't be better to throw in a few shavings. I told him it would be best to start a few pounds of steam. He then asked me if he couldn't throw in some coal. I told him no, that it wasn't necessary, and that the shavings would raise as much steam as we wanted. Shortly after he came into the engine-room and informed me that she had only one pound of steam on as yet. I thought it somewhat strange that she did not have more; so I went to look. I thought he was mistaken. But on going to the steam guage I found that it was true. I then went to work to stuff the packing-box. I was about doing it when she blew up. It was near 6 o'clock, I should judge, at the time."

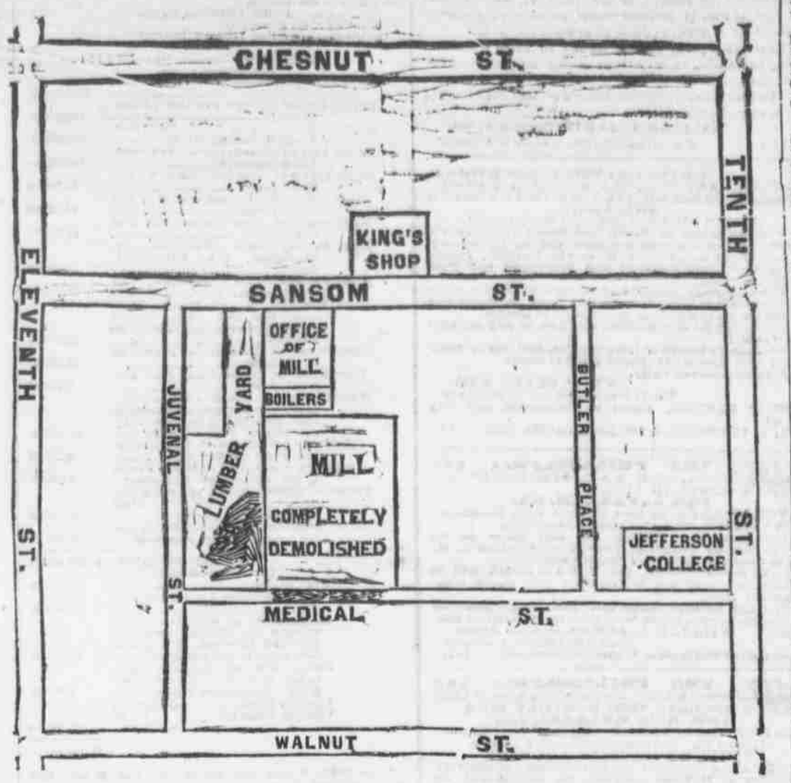
This statement was made at intervals, the narrator suffering so greatly that he was frequently forced to pause. At the close he was quite exhausted. But we are happy to state that his general condition is much improved.

THE EFFECTS OF THE EXPLOSION

were disastrous in the extreme. The report sounded like the discharge of a whole battery of artillery, alarming and startling every one in the neighborhood, and audible at the distance of many squares from the scene of the disaster. So great was the concussion that all the surrounding buildings were shaken to their foundations. Men who, were standing on the pavement of Chesnut street, were fairly lifted from their feet; others who were seated in their stores and offices were thrown to the floor, and scarcely a pane of glass in the windows of the neighboring buildings remained whole. A dense mass of smoke, filled with fragments of masonry, frame-work and machinery, was lifted high into the air, and scattered over the vicinity.

The roof of the St. Lawrence hotel, which fronts on Chesnut street, and extends back to

SCENE OF THE BOILER EXPLOSION.



Sansom, nearly opposite the scene of the explosion, looks as though it had been subjected to a rain of ashes. Bricks, pieces of broken timber, and fragments of the boiler were showered down upon it, in some instances breaking through with such force as to carry away portions of the ceiling beneath, and lodging on the floor of the upper rooms. A hard brick, in descending, passed through the office, and, striking the inner edge of the counter top, fell to the floor. The clerk was standing near the spot at the time. Just at the same moment a piece of iron pipe, having an elbow, was projected with immense violence into the yard, and fell just outside of the office window. Much consternation prevailed in the hotel for a short time, the entire building being shaken as if by an earthquake.

The workingmen on the rear scaffolding of Mr. J. M. Hafleigh's large building to the east of the St. Lawrence Hotel, were either blown or jumped from the scaffold, and all of them, five or six in number, were more or less injured, none of them, however, seriously. The colored man working at the mortar bed in the street, was injured in his right arm badly by a piece of iron pipe, ten feet long, that was whirled into the mortar. His arm was lacerated and bruised from the elbow to the wrist.

The old mansion at the northwest corner of Tenth and Chesnut streets also suffered from the effects of the explosion. An elbow of cast iron, weighing about thirty-five pounds, and used for securing the boiler to the floor, struck the Tenth street gable in its passage through the air, knocking several bricks loose and shattering the timbers of the roof. It then descended to the opposite side of Tenth street, and completely demolished the large bulk window of Mr. George Williams' flower emporium, at No. 41.

A brick was also thrown through the roof of the Franklin Market building, now occupied by Messrs. French, Richards & Co. as a drug and paint warehouse, slightly injuring the book-keeper, as he stood at his desk. Fragments of the material and contents of the building were likewise carried as far north as Market street, but as far as we can learn, no one except those already mentioned were injured by any of them.

THE RUINS

this morning present a shocking appearance. The south, west, and north walls of the main building are entirely demolished, Medical street, the lumber yard, and the recess towards Sansom street being completely filled with the *debris*. The eastern wall, however, still remains standing, but the upper portion is badly fractured. Attached to this wall, at the northern extremity, is the chimney of the ruined establishment. It is about three feet and a half square, and projects far above any of the surrounding buildings. The western foundations of this chimney were entirely torn out, owing to their proximity to the boiler which exploded. The mass of bricks is therefore supported only by the wall to which it adheres, and already it begins to lean towards the west. The Building Inspectors have been notified of its condition, and it is to be hoped that they will attend to its demolition before it falls and bruises a dozen more unfortunate men in the ruins.

Down into the midst of all this wreck fell the roof and floors of the building, and the heavy machinery which the building contained, where they now lay in a chaotic mass. On the floor occupied by Messrs. Miller, Reader & Co. was a forge, used in the prosecution of their business. This also fell into the centre of the crumbling mass, and speedily set fire to the fragments, which added greatly to the horror of the scene, and caused the death, by burning, of several of the workmen who were buried beneath the ruins. The alarm was sounded at once, however, and by eight o'clock the fire was almost extinguished.

RESCUING THE LIVING AND REMOVING THE DEAD.

The report of the explosion was so loud that a large force of policemen and a crowd of eager civilians was on the spot in a few minutes. The machine shop of Mr. William H. King being nearly opposite, on Sansom street, he and his son were among the first on the ground, and by dint of great exertion aided in the rescue of three men from the ruins, the younger Mr. King having his arm badly burned during the struggle.

The body of one dead person, and several who were severely injured, but still alive, were taken from the ruins while the fire was still raging. As soon as it was extinguished, the firemen, police, and others went to work diligently to remove the loose portion of the *debris*, in the search for the unfortunate employes. This task was extremely difficult, and the scenes presented by the corpses and their surroundings, when they were revealed, was terrible and almost sickening. When one of the men, James Todd by name, was pulled out at one of the windows, another man, who had escaped bodily injury, was seen in the midst of a mass of wrecked material. He besought earnestly for assistance, but the fire was still raging, and in full sight of hundreds of his fellow-men, unable to come to his rescue, he fell a victim to the flames.

The condition of the chimney was so threatening, however, that it was at length discontinued until the dangerous mass could be removed. This was accomplished a few minutes before 2 o'clock this afternoon. Two firemen ascended to the top of the wall by the aid of ladders. Ropes were thrown down on either side by them, and spliced by those below.

The noose was then formed at one end, and a loop drawn tight around the chimney. When all was ready, about sixty men seized the other end of the rope, and a united effort caused the whole mass to topple over.

The search for the bodies was prosecuted during the night with all possible vigor, and resumed with more earnestness this morning At 10 o'clock the body of a man was seen jammed closely between the fallen timbers on the Medical street front. He had escaped the flames, but was crushed to death by the weight of the material above him.

THE WOUNDED,

who were rescued within a short time after the explosion, were removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and proper attention shown them. Their names and condition are as follows:—

Thomas P. Jenkins, the engineer. One of the morning papers stated that the engine was under the charge of an expert from the establishment of Mr. William H. King, but this was not the case. Mr. Jenkins was a new hand in the establishment of Messrs. Geasey & Ward, by whom he had been employed only three days before, in consequence of the discharge of the former engineer. He is suffering from several severe scalds and contusions, but, as stated above, was in a somewhat improved condition this morning. He is 35 years of age, and resides at No. 203 Spingel street.

John Krespack, who is also in the Hospital, received eleven skull wounds, and is otherwise injured.

James Todd, an Irishman by birth, thirty-two years old, and married, was badly bruised, and taken to the Hospital.

John Germain, the fireman.

James Gorman, who was rescued at an early period, was able to go home after his wounds were dressed at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

Several persons were injured more or less while putting out the fire and rescuing the bodies. Among others was a young man by the name of Fife, residing in Wyoming street, who was run over by the hook and ladder truck of the Weccacoe Engine Company, in consequence of a collision with the Southwark Engine apparatus.

Alexander Bernard, of the Perseverance Hose Company, was severely injured by a falling of part of the rubbish while he was assisting in recovering the bodies of the victims of the fire.

William Meyers, of the Washington Hose Company, received pretty severe injuries by a falling wall.

Bernard Kelly, of the Columbia Engine Company, badly hurt by a part of the wall falling.

David Bell, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Geasey & Ward, had one of his ankles sprained.

THE DEAD

thus far recovered are as follows:—

Harry Meally, aged 35, and married, residing in West Philadelphia. Both his arms were burned, and he died from suffocation.

Mr. Drear, residing at Fourth and Contes streets, both hands and one leg off.

Dietrich Endress; residence, Mark's lane.

Jacob Hyleman, wedged in between the joist. He was a married man; residence, Charlotte street, above Brown.

Henry Haddock, aged 46 years; married; residence, Eighteenth and Callowhill. This unfortunate man had commenced work only yesterday morning.

James O'Donnell, a cabinet-maker, identified by a patch recently put upon his pantaloons.

George Dilks, residing at Second and Union streets. He was an engraver, and was found in the centre of the building, near the boiler.

Alexander Clawson, residing in West Philadelphia.

George W. Clark, who had suffered a fracture of the collar bone, and also of the scull, was taken to the hospital, but died about 2 o'clock this morning.

August Lang, aged forty years, resided at No. 848 North Third street; leaves a wife and two children. Body burnt to a crisp; recognized.

Philip Lareger, aged twenty-one years, residing on Ridge avenue, below Fifteenth street.

Several bodies which have not yet been identified, have also been rescued, among them the following:—

A trunk, without head, both legs off.

A body, with scalded legs and side, supposed to be that of Gottleib Schwerzer; married; residence, No. 732 Passyunk road.

Body—no arms—bandage around the head and under the chin.

Body of large man, a German; check shirt; moustache and whiskers.

Most of these were recovered during the night, but three of them were taken out this morning.

The bodies, as fast as they were recovered, were taken to Mr. King's establishment, where a distressing scene occurred during the recognition of several of them by their relatives and friends.

THE MISSING

are as follows:—

William R. Holloway, married and having three children. He resides on Brandywine street, near Thirteenth.

Samuel Dargen, brother-in-law of the above, living at No. 1508 Thompson street. He has a wife and four children.

William Crouot, a turner, living on Cowley street, between Race and Vine.

William Akasf, a plainer, living in Dartmore street, above Thirteenth.

H. Wolfrouw, a German Cabinet-maker.

James Hamilton, aged 50, resides at Frankford, and has a family.

Frank Dubois, aged 15 years, resides in the vicinity of Reed street wharf.

Mr. Thomas Miller, residing at No. 2058 Ridge avenue, one of the firm of Miller, Reeder & Co.

Mr. George W. Geasey, living at No. 1725 Coates street, one of the firm of Geasey & Ward.

There are various accounts as to the disappearance of Mr. Geasey. A few minutes before the explosion both he and Mr. Ward were standing directly over the boiler. Mr. Ward then went to the office, escaping injury, while Mr. Geasey was last seen making his way towards the south side of the building.

Among those who were reported this morning as being missing, the following are alive, and but slightly if at all injured:—Mr. Reeder, of the firm of Miller, Reeder & Co.; James Engle; Mr. Tucker; and James Smith.

Messrs. Geasey & Ward employed twenty-five men, eight of whom are known to be alive. Five men were employed by Messrs. Miller, Reeder & Co., and only one by the Schomacker Company, he being absent at the time of the explosion.

THE LOSSES

sustained by Messrs. Geasey & Ward will amount to $1500 on machinery, and $14,000 on material. The loss of the Schomacker Company will reach $1000. The building belonged to the estate of Charles Gochwn.

THE INQUEST

on the bodies of the dead will be held at the earliest possible moment. The Coroner has summoned the following as his jury:—

Henry Lyons, Prof. Henry Morton, Coleman, Samuel S. Williamson, John A. Fulton, John Agnew, and James Neal.

At half-past 10 o'clock this morning the jury assembled at the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets, and having organized, proceeded at 11 o'clock, headed by the Coroner and Deputy Coroner, to inspect to ruins. On arriving at the spot a body of volunteers, principally composed of our indefatigable firemen, were engaged in exhuming the remains of one of the unfortunates, which were subsequently recognized as those of George Dilkes, an engraver.

After some delay at that locality the jury were conducted to an undertaker's shop in Hunter street, below Eleventh, where were found the remains of three human beings, so charred by the fire as to be totally unrecognizable. After some deliberation the jury were duly sworn by the Coroner, and a meeting was appointed at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon, at the shop of Mr. King, in Sansom street. The party then walked to Mr. King's place of business, for the purpose of inspecting a steam-valve which had been thrown by the force of the explosion on Mr. King's premises.

From what we could learn, we should judge that the explosion was caused by the steam having been cut off, either by the engineer or some other person connected with the establishment, from both the steam guage and the safety valve, thereby preventing the possibility of any indication of danger, and which accounts for the engineer's statement of there being not a pound of steam on at the time of the explosion. If a missing portion of the valve can be found, the question as to whether this stop-cock was so turned or not can be established.

AID FOR THE SUFFERERS.

Movements are on foot in various quarters for the relief of the sufferers by the catastrophe.

The agents of the Home Missionary Society were this morning taken measures to ascertain the condition of the families of those killed.

The Chesnut Street Theatre will give a benefit for the sufferers on Monday evening next.

The Commercial Exchange Association this morning made a liberal subscription for the same object.

The Pearly Gates.

Pure white teeth and a sweet breath, issuing like perfume from the rose, through a pair of lovely lips, are, as Shakespeare says, "an excellent thing in woman." To keep the "pearly gates" of the mouth always spotless, and the breath always fragrant, it is only necessary to use the SOZODONT daily. 6 7 fmw 3t

TAX-PAYERS' CONSULTING OFFICE.

ROOM 15, No. 274 SOUTH THIRD STREET
PHILADELPHIA, June 7, 1867.

The undersigned, formerly Assessor of Internal Revenue, lately established an office as above for the purpose of advising and assisting persons having business with the Internal Revenue Department.

On Saturday afternoon last, while engaged in business at his office, he was waited upon by three persons, who stated that they desired his advice and assistance in relation to a matter of a seizure of a certain alleged distillery in Market street. One of the persons named Kelly offered a fee of five dollars to undertake the case which was accepted, twenty dollars being given as a retainer, and a due-bill for the balance.

The parties, upon being interrogated, positively declared that no distillation had ever taken place on the premises, that there was there any mash, grain, or other material for distillation therein; whereupon the undersigned informed them that if such were the facts the seizure was illegal, and therefore could not be sustained.

They then asked for an order to have the watchman withdrawn. The undersigned informed them that he possessed no other power than that of calling the Revenue Inspector's attention to the points upon which he intended to rely, but that if they had really stated the truth, he had no doubt of success. He then, in company with one of the persons, visited the Revenue Inspector, who admitted that no material for distillation was found on the premises, nor was there an appearance of the still having been used.

The undersigned endeavored to impress upon the Revenue Inspector the difficulties that might attend over zeal in the performance of his duties, and insisted there was not the slightest justification for the seizure, and that the watchman ought to be withdrawn forthwith. The Revenue Inspector, feeling that he had overstepped his authority, and believing that sufficient grounds did not exist to result in a forfeiture, consented to the withdrawal of the watchman.

The undersigned then informed the parties in interest of the result. He had no other conversation with the Revenue Inspector in re ation to the matter, other than that in the presence of Mr. Kelly, and was, of course, surprised at the institution of legal proceedings against him. In the absence of any allegation that the United States was defrauded in any manner, and in presence of the fact that it was in the pursuit of his ordinary, legitimate business, he consented to be employed in the case, he was entirely at a loss to account for the subsequent legal proceedings, and the matter is still inexplicable to him, except upon the hypothesis that the real endeavor is to secure the removal of an active and expert revenue officer, and that it is necessary to make it appear that he was in in direct collusion with taxpayers for the purpose of blackening his official character.

It should also be stated that the Revenue Inspector, previous to the visit of the undersigned, had consulted with the Collector of the District as to his power to hold premises where there was no evidence of actual distillation. The Collector's opinion, as it afterwards appeared, coincided with the argument used before the Revenue Inspector.

It is the practice of the undersigned, in the pursuit of his business, to call upon whatever officer may have jurisdiction in any particular case; and, as the Revenue Inspector was the only officer who had taken any action in the matter, and it being extremely simple in its nature, he of course attended to it in the only manner that was either necessary or possible. [11*] J. FLETCHER BUDD.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL, $500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, EDWARD W. CLARK,
CLARENCE H. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY
JOHN WELSH, S. A. CALDWELL,
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, HENRY C. GIBSON,
CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company, and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $75, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

CUSTOM HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA.—
COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 6, 1867.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until the 28th day of JUNE, for the supply of RATIONS for the petty officers and seamen of the United States revenue cutters of this station, for the term of one year, from the 1st day of July next.

The Rations to be of good and wholesome quality; to be approved by the captain and the different articles comprising the Rations to be delivered on board the vessels, in good and sufficient casks and vessels, to be provided by the contractors, and the contents thereof distinctly marked on each.

It is to be understood that the contractor will be bound to furnish, upon reasonable notice, as often as may be required by the captain of the vessel, with the approbation of the Collector (not exceeding upon an average one day in each week), such fresh meat and fresh vegetables as may be equivalent to the corresponding parts of the ration allowed in the naval service.

Specifications will be furnished at this office.

JOSEPH W. CAKE,
6 7 1t Collector.

DRY GOODS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS!

HEAVY BLACK GROS GRAINS, $1·75 AND $2·00.
CORDED SILKS FOR SACQUES, $2·00 AND $2·50.
VERY HEAVY GOLD-EDGED SILKS.
PLAID SILK POPLINS, $1·00.
CHECK SILKS, ALL COLORS, $1·00 PER YARD.
BLACK AND WHITE PLAID SILKS, $1.

DRESS GOODS!

NEW MATERIALS FOR TRAVELLING COSTUMES.
FIGURED GRENADINES.
SILK AND WOOL POPLINS.
FRENCH JACONET LAWNS, 31 CENTS.
5000 YARDS FRENCH LAWNS, 28 AND 31 CENTS.

COTTON GOODS!

Still Further Depression in Prices.

Yard-wide Bleached Muslin, 12½ cents.
Excellent Yard-wide Shirtings, 16, 18, and 20 cents.
New York Mills, Williamsville, and Wamsutta.
Wide Sheetings, very low.
Pillow Muslins, 23 and 25 cents.
Good Yard-wide Unbleached, 15, 16, and 18 cents.
Very Best Heavy Unbleached Muslins, 20 and 22 cents.
Unbleached Sheetings, cheap.

Cloth and Cassimere Department.

All-wool Cassimeres, 75, 85 cents, and $1·00.
Fine Cassimeres for Boys' Wear, 65 cents to $1·00.
Mixed Cassimeres, for suits, $1·25.
Silk Mixtures for Business Suits, $1·37½ to $2·00.
Linen Drill's and Ducks.
Stripe and Plaid Linens
5000 yards Cloths for Ladies' Wear, one hundred different styles. Prices, $1·25 to $4·50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVING DETERMINED TO CLOSE OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
SPRING AND SUMME
DRESS GOODS,
BEFORE REMOVING TO HIS
NEW STORE,
Nos. 1012 and 1014 CHESNUT St.
WILL OFFER THE SAME, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, MAY 27,
At such reduction in prices as will insure the sale of all DRESS FABRICS, a large portion of which will be sold at ONE-HALF the former prices. 5 27 mwf6t

EYRE & LANDELL,
S. W. Corner of
Fourth and Arch Sts.
LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.
10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEY COMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.
P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfmsm

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. K. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double imperial White canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 27 and 30c.; Damask Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c., $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·00; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading, 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c.; Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c.; Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

PARIS:—AU PAGE, No. 16 RUE VIVIENNE, Bottom of the Court Yard, on the left first floor. SPECIALTY FOR SILKS, MANTLES, HAUTES NOUVEAUTES. 1204

WANTED, FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to
JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw 1f No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

AUCTION SALES.

PHILIP FORD, Auctioneer.
McCLELLAND & CO.
(Successors to Philip Ford & Co.)
AUCTIONEERS, No. 806 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1300 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, ETC.
On Monday morning,
June 10, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1300 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.
Also a superior assortment of women's, misses', and children's wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers, embracing a desirable sale, to which we would call the early attention of the trade. [6 6 3t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS
Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 10, at 10 o'clock, will be sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 300 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods, embracing a full assortment of fancy and staple articles in silks, worsteds, woollens, linens, and cottons.
N. B.—Goods arranged for examination and catalogues ready early on morning of sale. [6 4 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC.
On Tuesday Morning,
June 11, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 1300 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture.
Open for examination with catalogues early on the morning of sale. [6 5 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash,
On Thursday Morning,
June 13, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 900 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks, and cottons.
N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. [6 7 3t

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT Street.

AUCTION SALES OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will give his personal attention to sales of household furniture, at the residences of parties removing or breaking up housekeeping, on the most favorable terms.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS, CRYSTAL MEDALLIONS, PASTELS, ETC.
From the American Art Gallery, New York.
B. SCOTT, Jr., will sell at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street,
On Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday Evenings, June 5, 6, and 7, at ½ before 8 o'clock, over 300 Modern Paintings, Pastels and Crystal Medallions, of varied and pleasing subjects, elegantly mounted in rich gold-leaf frames, and all belonging to the American Art Gallery, New York. [6 1 5t
Now open for examination day and evening.

600 FIVE-GALLON DEMIJOHNS, FINE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, G. N. WHISKIES, ETC.
On Saturday Morning,
June 8, at 11 o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold 600 five-gallon demijohns fine old Wines, Brandies, Gin, Whisky, etc., all selected from the stock of E. P. Middleton, Esq.
87 JULIEN CLARET.
Also, 200 cases St. Julien and other clarets.
Catalogues and samples arranged for examination on morning of sale. [6 1 6t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE,
Tuesday, June 11,
At 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange, will include—
Assignees' Peremptory sale—
100 shares Schuylkill and Oil Creek Oil Co.
200 shares Petrona Oil Co.
300 shares Hubert Oil Co
100 shares Rathbone Petroleum Co.
1000 shares Walnut Island Oil Co.
250 shares Ross Oil Co.
8.00 shares Big Whitely Creek Oil Co.
Interest in an Association called the Economite Mages Island Oil Co., claimed to be entitled to 8000 shares of its stock.
$500 first mortgage coupon bond Logan Mining and Manufacturing Co. of Virginia.
For other accounts—
2000 shares Stenbenville and Indiana Railroad.
3 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc.
50 shares Little Schuylkill Railroad Company.
50 shares Second National Bank.
10 shares Sixth National Bank.
50 shares Third National Bank.
300 shares Schuylkill Navigation, common stock.
500 shares Big Mountain Coal Company.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association.
Box Stall No. 4, Point Breeze Park.
100 shares Pennsylvania Middle Coal Field Coal and Railroad Company.
40 shares Central Transportation Company.
70 shares Union Transportation Company.
50 shares Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company. (Spruce and Pine Streets.)
$250 scrip Delaware Mutual Insurance Co., 1864.
PEWS.
4 Pews, Nos. 58, 60, and 91, middle aisle, and 108 west aisle middle block, West Arch Street Church, corner of Eighteenth street.
RIVER DELAWARE, at Billingsport, N. J.—A Handsome Country Seat, 7 acres.
MT. AIRY AND WILLOW GROVE TURNPIKE, about 1¼ mile from Main street, Mt. Airy—Two valuable Farms, together 131 acres.
WALNUT STREET, west of Seventeenth street—Valuable Building Lot.
THIRTEENTH STREET, No. 509, below Lombard—Modern Residence.
WASHINGTON AVENUE AND LIMEKILN TURNPIKE, N. W. corner—Valuable Farm, 24¾ acres.
MT. AIRY AVENUE—Valuable Lot, 40 acres.
WYOMING AVENUE—Handsome Country Seat, 5 acres.
BROAD AND FRONT STREETS, S. E. corner, Beverly, N. J.—Hotel and Dwelling.
RIVER DELAWARE, at Beverly, N. J.—Large and Valuable Building Lot.
GROUND-RENT—$200 a year.
2 GROUND-RENTS—$84 a year.
5 GROUND-RENTS—$54, $70·00, $66, and $66 each.
MARKET STREET, Nos. 3042 and 3044—Business location.
ARCH STREET, No. 2009—Modern Residence.
WISSAHICKON AVENUE—Large Lot, 10 acres.
CHRISTIAN STREET, west of Seventh—Frame Dwelling and 2 Building Lots.
MORRIS STREET, east of Seventh—2 Building Lots.
CHRISTIAN STREET Nos. 709 and 711—Two Genteel Dwellings.
BECKETT STREET—10 Brick Dwellings.
FRONT STREET, No. 1647, north of Morris—Genteel Dwelling.
OAK and PRESTON STREETS, S. E. corner—Handsome Mansion.
SOUTH STREET, No. 814—Four Brick Dwellings.
BANKSON STREET No. 673—Brick Dwelling.
WALNUT LANE, Germantown—Modern Residence.
TENTH STREET, No. 812, above Brown—Genteel Dwelling.
LOMBARD STREET, No. 640—Frame Dwelling.
NINTH STREET, No. 222—Modern Residence.
CUMBERLAND STREET, No. 425—Genteel Dwelling.
RACE STREET, No. 1707—Modern Residence.
SUMMIT STREET, Chesnut Hill—Elegant Country Seat.
LAND, Four Tracts—Clarion, Elk, Forest, and Tremont Counties, Pennsylvania.
Full particulars in handbills. 6 7 3t

Sale at No. 1738 Park avenue.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.
On Saturday morning,
8th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 1738 Park (late Cadbury) avenue, above Thirteenth and Jefferson streets, the household and kitchen furniture, China and glassware, carpets, etc. [6 6 2t

To Photographers' and others.
Sale of Root Gallery, southeast corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets.
PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS, FOUR CAMERAS, FINE OIL PORTRAITS, CARPETS, SOFAS, SHOW-CASES, ETC.
On Monday Morning,
June 10, at 12 o'clock, noon, the entire stock of photographic materials of Charles Cohill, artist. [6 6 3t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
No. 506 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold; as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspaper

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS
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Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.
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